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FEATURING WEST COAST WOODS COMPETITION AWARDS

# PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT

WITH WHICH THE INSPECTOR IS COMBINED



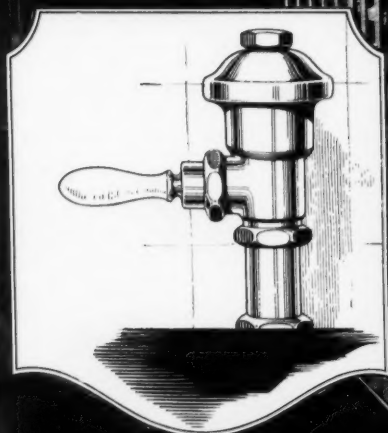
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VOLUME XXXII • SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES • OCTOBER 1927 • NUMBER FOUR

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*An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for the Architect, Contractor and Home Builder*

Published by the Western States Publishing Corporation

HARRIS ALLEN, A. I. A., EDITOR

MARK C. COHN, ASSOCIATE EDITOR

J. LESLIE MEEK, GENERAL MANAGER

NED BRYDENE-JACK, MGR. SO. CALIF. OFFICE

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD: DAVID C. ALLISON, HAROLD C. CHAMBERS, SUMNER M. SPAULDING

Address all communications to BUSINESS OFFICE, 703 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. Telephone Kearny 7794  
Price, mailed flat to any address in United States, Mexico or Cuba, \$4.00 a year; single copies, 50c; to Canada,  
\$5.00 a year; foreign countries, \$6.00 a year. Entered at the Post Office in San Francisco as second-class matter

EASTERN OFFICES: JOHN D. ROSS, 608 OTIS BLDG., CHICAGO—WILLIAM D. WARD, TRIBUNE BLDG., NEW YORK CITY

NORTHWEST OFFICE: ARTHUR W. STYPES, SECURITY BLDG., PORTLAND, ORE.

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# PACIFIC · COAST · ARCHITECT

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### WEST COAST WOODS ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

*Report of the Professional Adviser*

**I**N THE early stages of architectural development in this country the colonists were directly subject to the English influence and it has only been since 1900 that our methods of thought have crystallized other than in British molds. It takes some time for architectural consciousness to develop. The last few years, however, appreciation of good taste, character, and design in the small house has progressed by leaps and bounds. This is partly due to increased wealth and leisure, but to a greater extent can be attributed to the stimulation given by publications and various small-house competitions.

In approaching the West Coast Woods Competition the exploitation of the Douglas fir, West Coast hemlock, Sitka spruce and Western red cedar was an intent. However, the Bureau had other purposes of almost equal value in mind. Without question such a contest should stimulate better character in house design; it was hoped that freedom from standardized and stultified methods would prevail; that familiarity with wood construction would be broadcast, and that interesting modes of developing the beauties of these woods would be made the subject of intense study.

From all of the above was developed the paragraph of the program entitled "Purpose and Intent of Competition," which is herewith quoted:

"The special purpose and intent of this competition is to develop and bring forth the uses, applications, and methods of construction and finishing of the woods of the Pacific Northwest, Douglas fir, West Coast hemlock, Sitka spruce and Western red cedar. It is the thought of the Bureau that the methods of use and beauty in treatment of these woods has as yet been merely touched upon and that applied ingenuity will bring forth new and effective developments both in using and beautifying these products."

Next in order for selection were the considerations upon which the problem would be judged. Although each of these was not given a percentage they were placed in order of their value in the program. Thus, No. 1, "Novelty and orig-

inality in the treatment and use of woods native to the Pacific Northwest." No. 2, "Excellence and ingenuity of plans." No. 3, "Architectural merit of the design and fitness of the application to a frame house," and so on. So much for the preparation for the competition.

As to the result, there were over two hundred competitors submitting over double that number of drawings, the general character of which was very gratifying. Nineteen were thrown *hors de concours* for violating one or the other of the requirements of the program. The competition was international in scope. Drawings were received from Canada, England, France and Hawaii. The Jury was unanimous in its selection in the first and second prizes and the mentions were rated as given.

Respectfully submitted,

J. LISTER HOLMES,  
*Professional Adviser.*

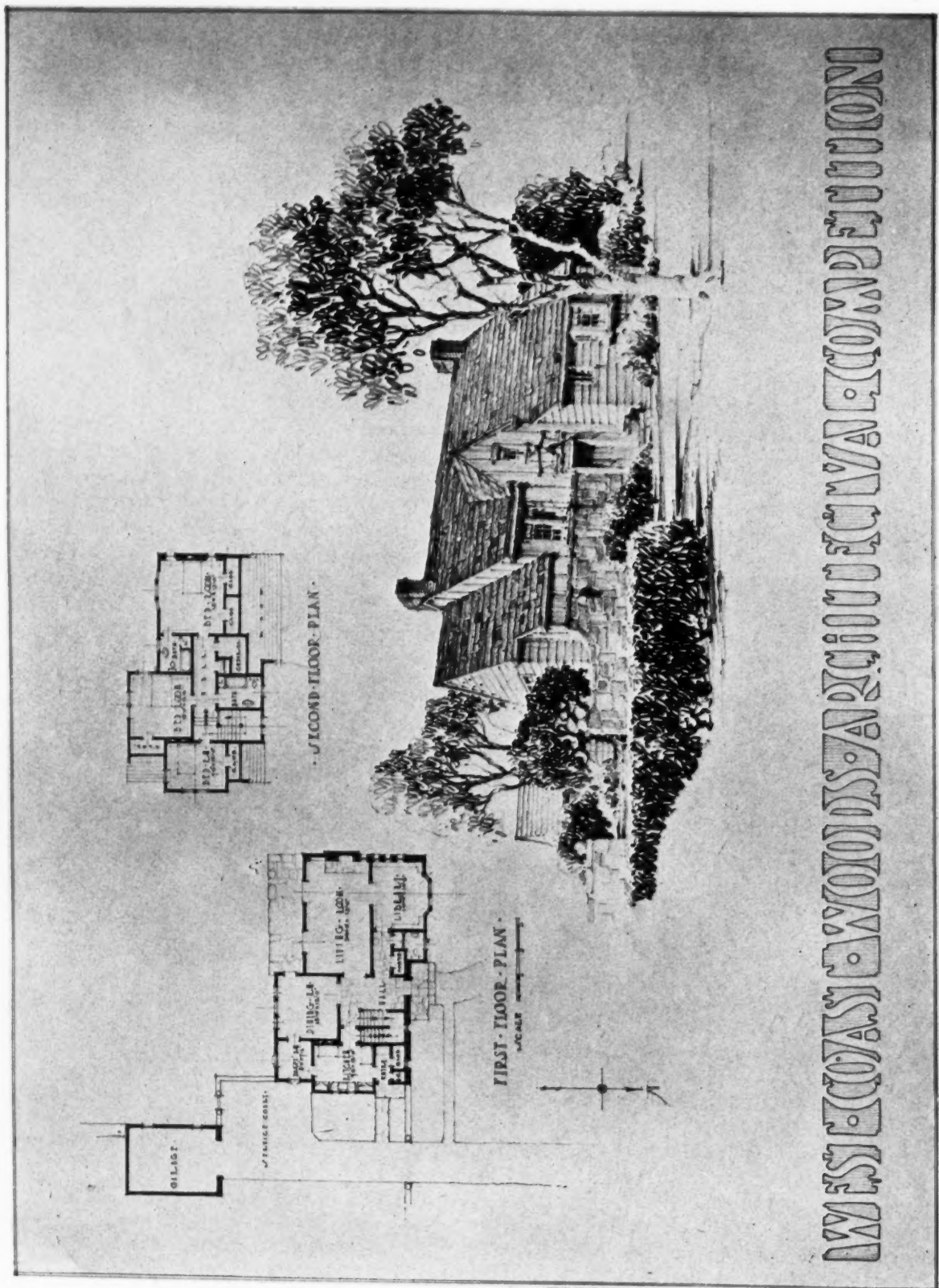
#### REPORT OF THE JURY

The Jury of Award in the "Architectural Competition for the Uses of West Coast Woods in Home Construction" begs to report its findings with respect to the 203 submissions, as follows:

First prize . . . . .	Drawing No. 7
Second prize . . . . .	Drawing No. 136
First mention . . . . .	Drawing No. 76
Second mention . . . . .	Drawing No. 96
Third mention . . . . .	Drawing No. 17
Fourth mention . . . . .	Drawing No. 72
Fifth mention . . . . .	Drawing No. 29
Sixth mention . . . . .	Drawing No. 146
Seventh mention . . . . .	Drawing No. 25
Eighth mention . . . . .	Drawing No. 114
Ninth mention . . . . .	Drawing No. 64
Tenth mention . . . . .	Drawing No. 14

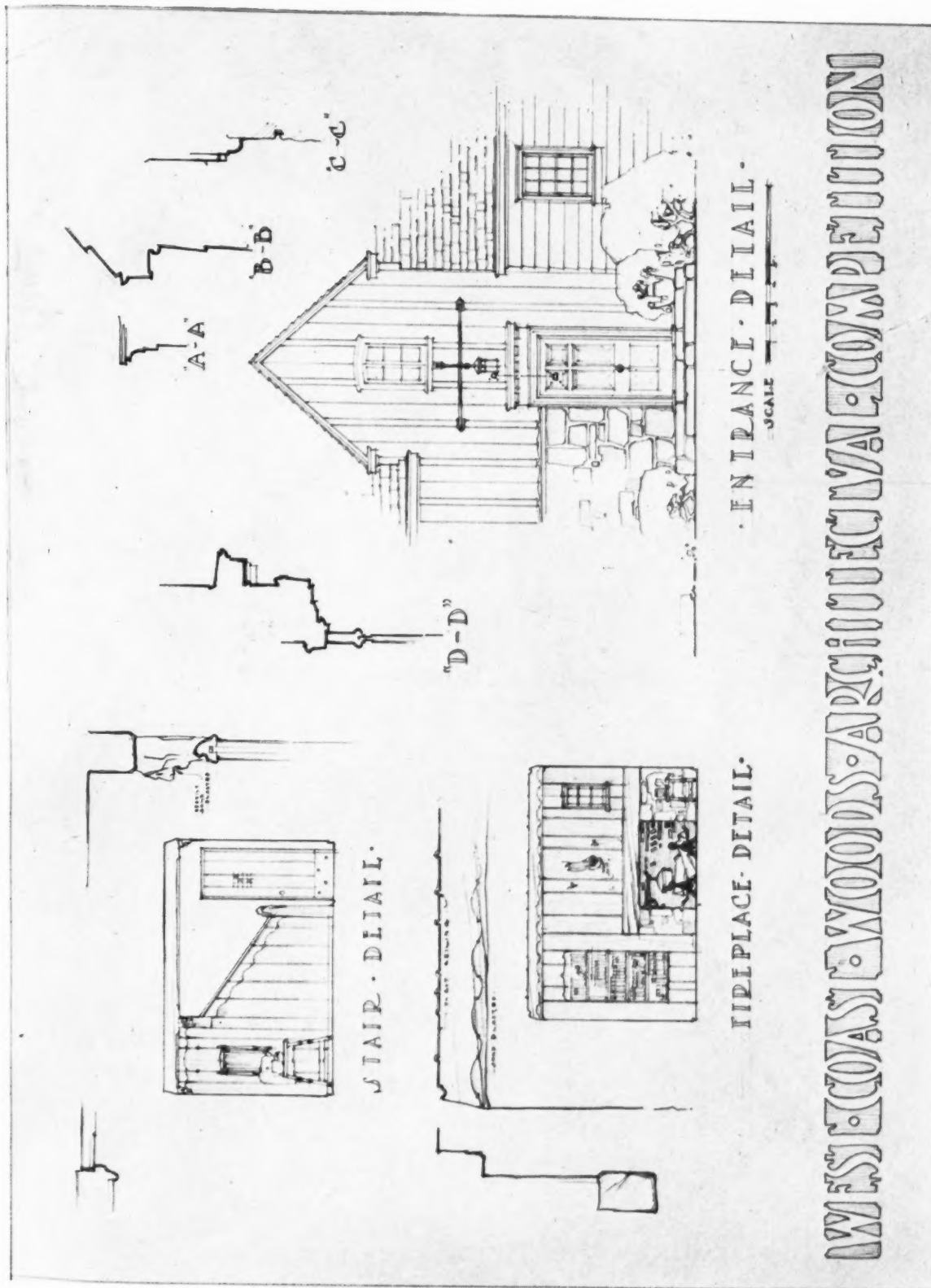
Of the rest of the submissions, 17 were excluded, variously, on account of violation of the clearly stipulated conditions with respect to rendering, scale of plans, number of principal rooms, excessive use of materials other than wood, or the inexplicable presence of a symbol or device upon the drawings, while one submission was received after the date required for delivery. In some cases, otherwise interesting designs, as shown in perspective drawings, were

[Concluded on page 57]



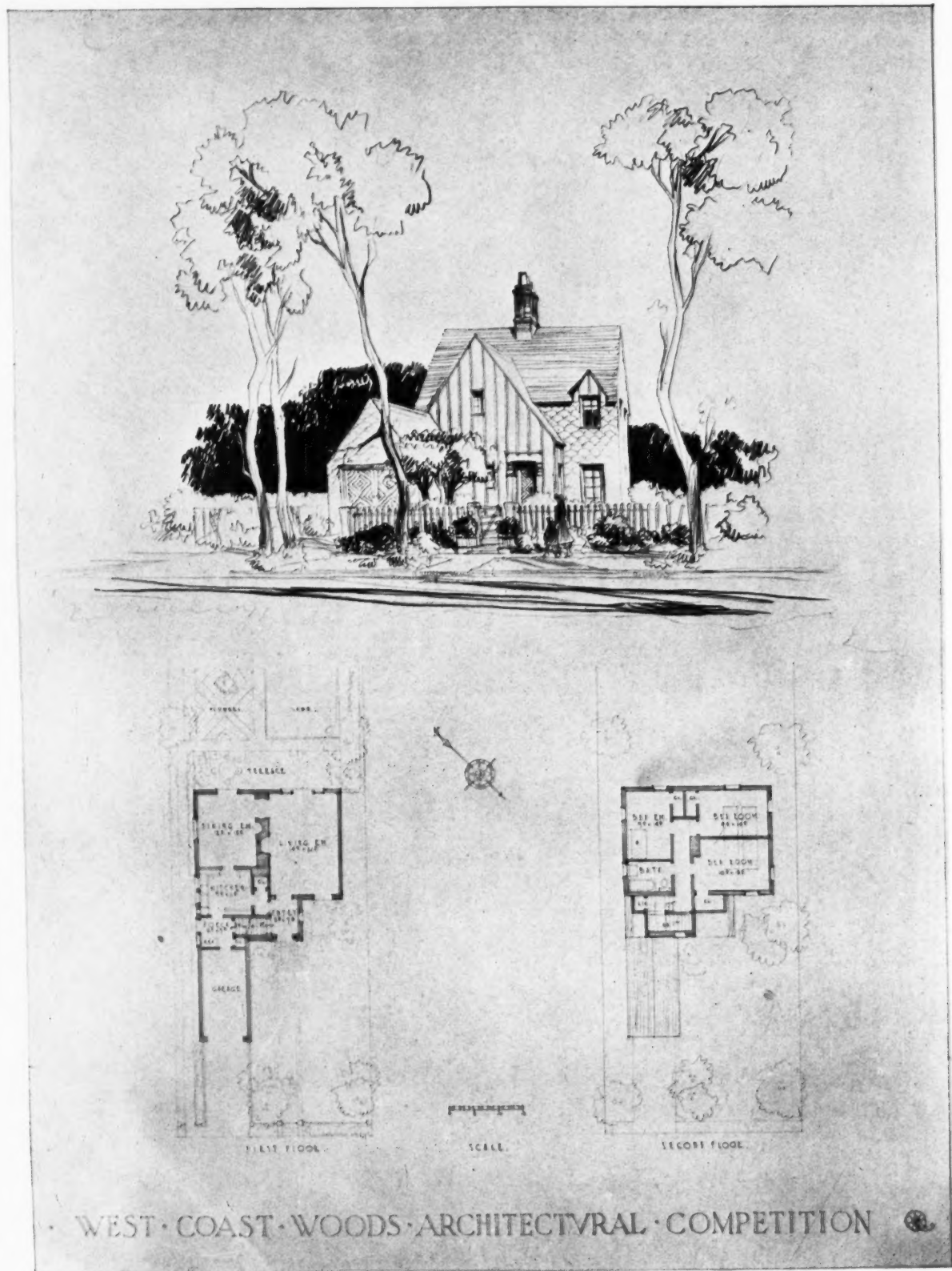
FIRST PRIZE, \$2,000: DESIGN NO. 7 BY OTHO McCRACKIN, WITH MANN & CO., ARCHITECTS, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS





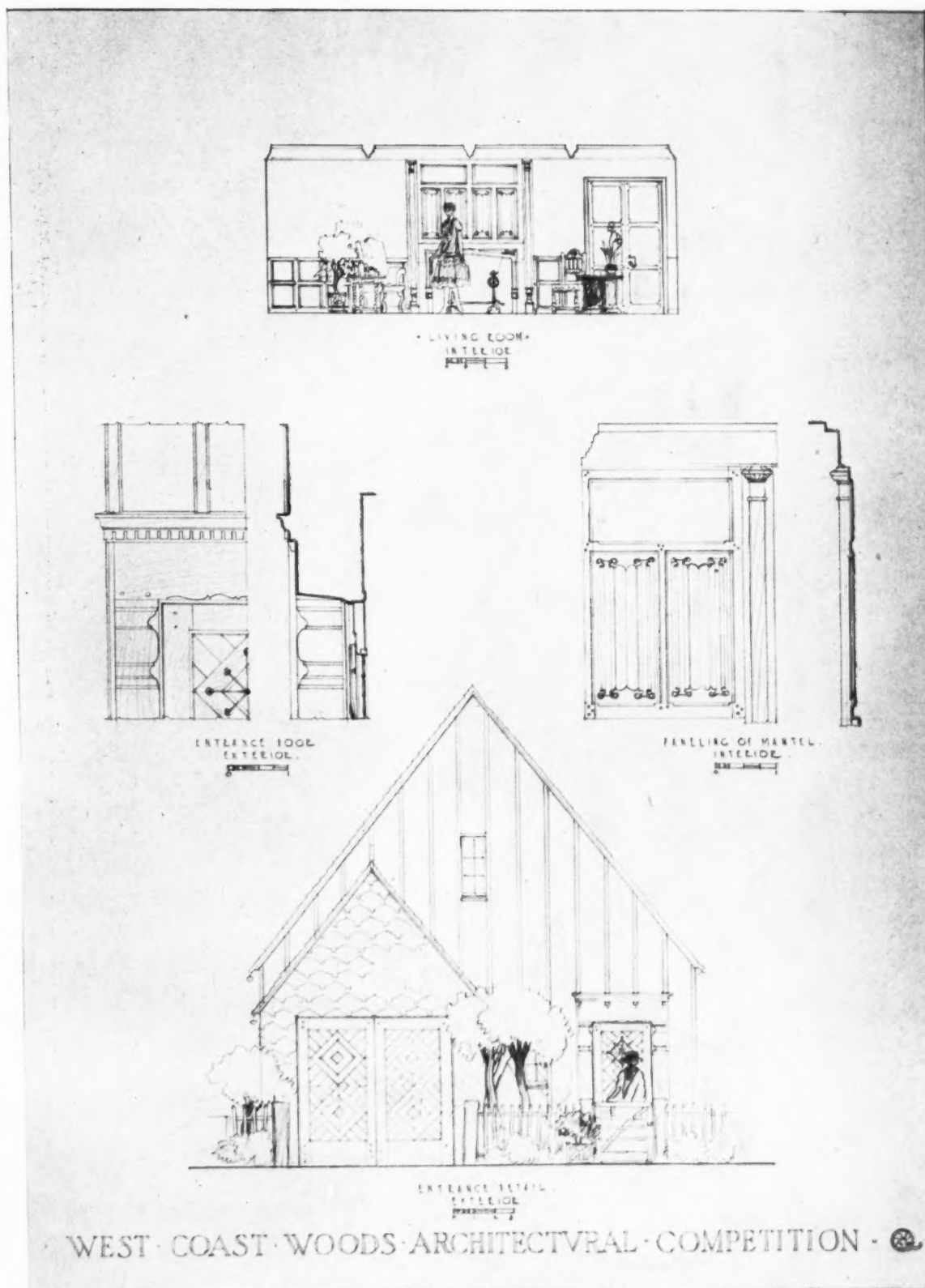
WEST COAST ARCHIVAL COLLECTION

The standing finish in living-room, entrance hall and dining-room is to be of Douglas fir the ceiling and fireplace burns to be hand hewn. All to be lightly sand blasted, after which a stencil of metal shall protect the surface exposing the design; this is to then be heavily sand blasted, after which a blowtorch is to be applied to surface in not too random a manner. All to be stained a brownish gray, with portions of the design brought out in a rich deep color. The ceiling of the living-room is to be of Douglas fir, random widths, with simple designs at various unexpected points, worked out as described above. The vertical siding, as shown on front entrance detail, to be of Douglas fir, and is to have V-cut joint at center with battens covering the other joints. This siding is to be sand blasted before placing, and finished with a weather-gray stain as balance of siding.

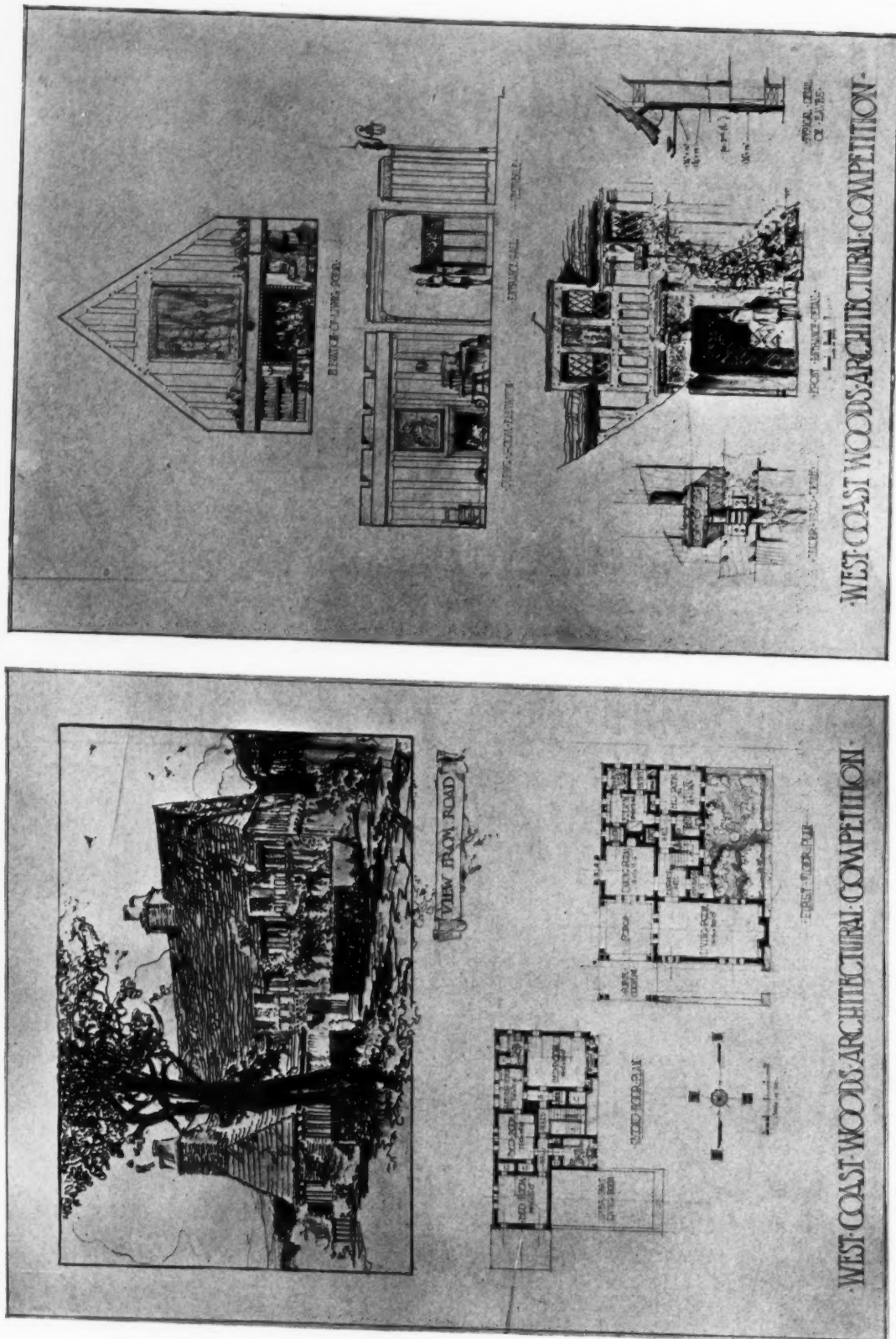


SECOND PRIZE, \$500: DESIGN NO. 136, BY ANGUS McD. McSWEENEY, 250 SANTA PAULA AVENUE,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA





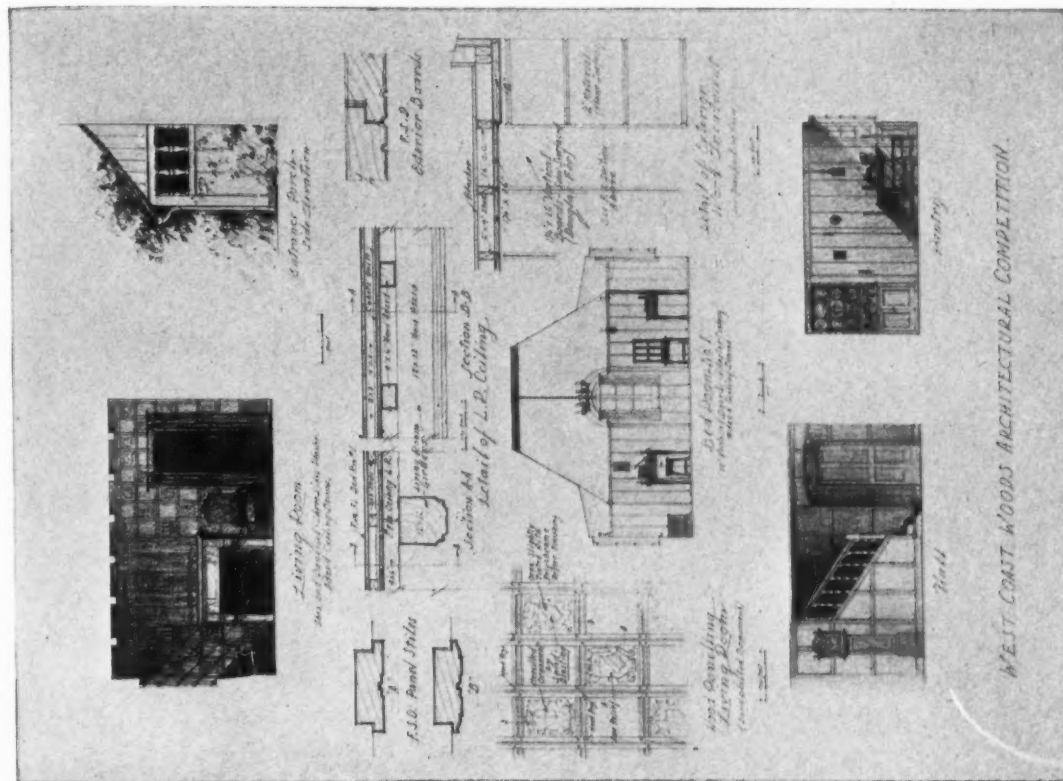
SECOND PRIZE, \$500: DESIGN NO. 136, BY ANGUS McD. McSWEENEY, 250 SANTA PAULA AVE., SAN FRANCISCO. The accompanying designs and plans show a possible solution for an average city lot designed to produce a pleasing effect in a wood house. ¶On plans every effort was made that the arrangement of the rooms may be as simple and compact as possible, eliminating all unnecessary space and reducing the gross area to a minimum. ¶The exterior is to be entirely of red cedar. On the main front gable is flush boarding with moulded vertical battens that produce a pleasing effect in contrast with the special cut red cedar shingles as shown on the remainder of the house. The roof is of red cedar split shakes laid irregular and doubled at eaves. Main entrance and garage doors are red cedar. ¶The interior of living-room, dining-room and entry to have wood wainscot and wood beam ceilings of Douglas fir, sand blasted, stained and oiled. ¶All floors to be random width of thick planks, roughed with jackplane and stained and oiled. ¶The doors, cases, trims, and all other woodwork in interior to be Douglas fir. ¶The wall of exterior to be a weathered gray and roof stained green. Sash to be green.



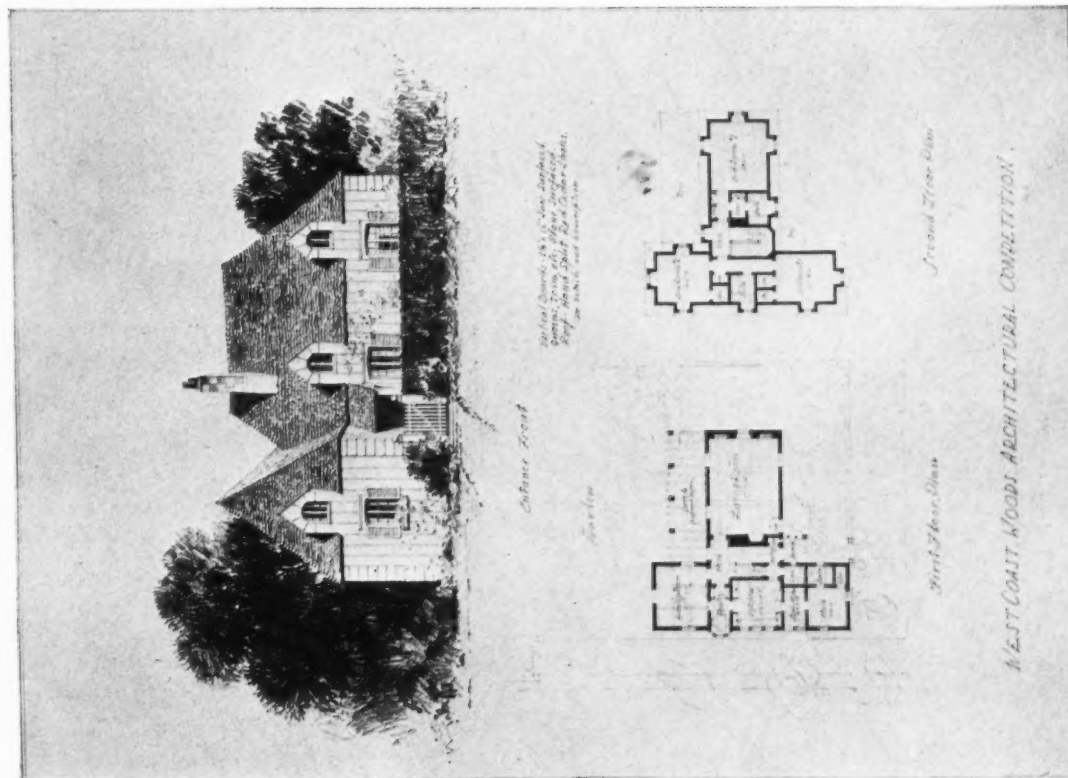
FIRST MENTION: DESIGN NO. 76, BY JOHN J. LANDON, ARCHITECT, 4350 BEVERLY BOULEVARD, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

The possibilities of creating the charm of the cottages of Northern France with their steep pitched roofs, half timbered walls, carved beams, timbers, etc., in a house using woods of the West Coast seem almost unlimited and open a new and more pleasing field for wooden house construction. A half timbered or paneled effect is obtained by the use of wide battens and extra wide panels, adze surface, chamfered edges and pegged at intersections. Battens stained darker than panels and rottenstone dusted over all. The roof is of hand-split Western red shakes double ridges and eaves, exposing less of the shake to weather as they near the ridge. Shakes should be allowed to weather. Entrance door carving, corbels, doors, door and window frames are to be sand blasted. Interior paneling West Coast hemlock, beams and post Douglas fir, and all to be stained and antiqued. Entrance hall, stair rail, Douglas fir with design sand blasted. Dining-room panels of wide West Coast hemlock with 1x6" bats. Ceiling beamed with sand-blasted wood board. Living-room having wood truss and showing framing construction. All Douglas fir. Floor of wide boards pegged and grooved and stained dark brown.





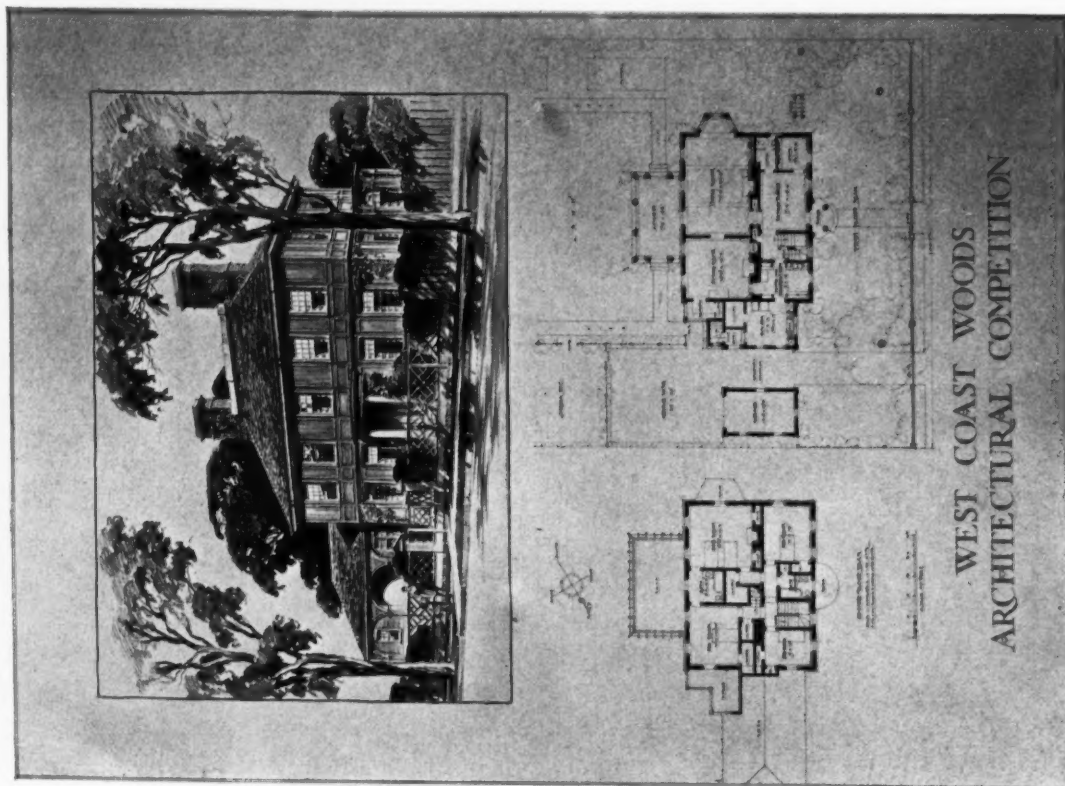
WEST COAST WOODS ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION.



WEST COAST WOODS ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION.

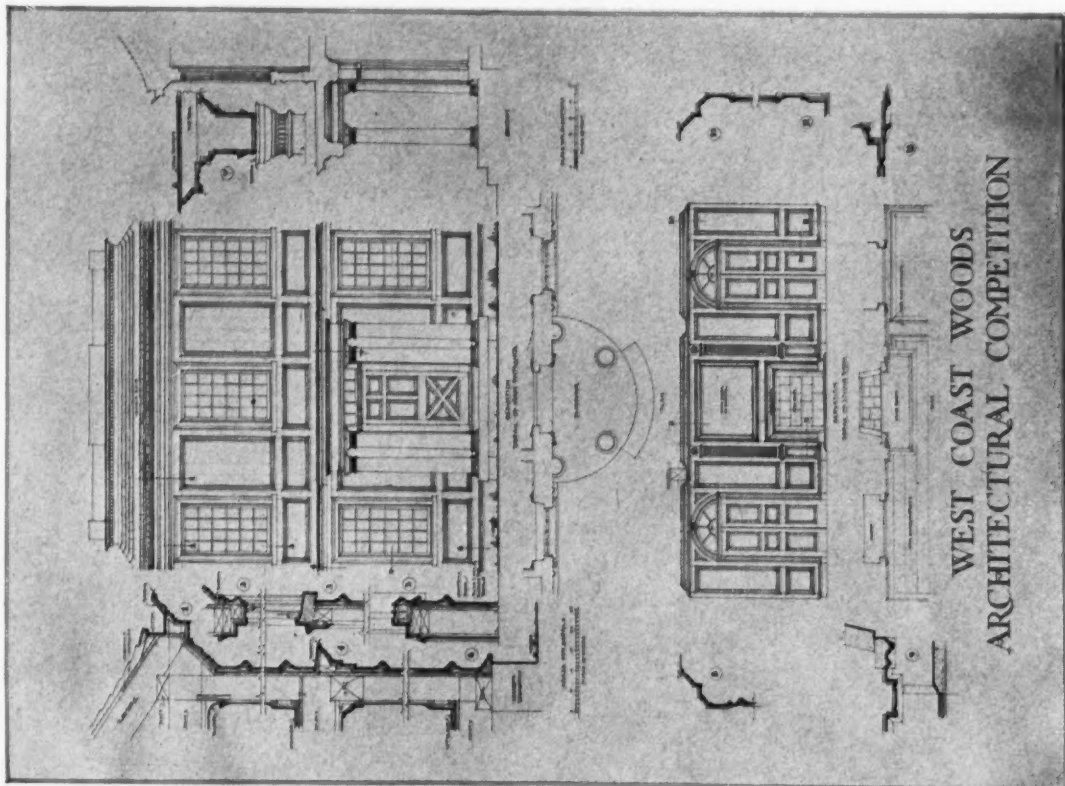
SECOND MENTION: DESIGN NO. 96, BY H. ROY KELLEY, ARCHITECT, 53 WEST COLORADO STREET, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

Vertical boards are 1 1/4"x16" Douglas fir, saw-surfaced, with shiplapped joint. (See details.) To be primed and back primed and set in white lead. Quoins, trim, etc., are plane surfaced Douglas fir. All woodwork painted in lead and oil paint, color as desired, and then overglazed with thin coat of stain, wiped out to give weathered effect. Roof: Red cedar, straight-grained, hand-split shakes (left to weather). Living-room fireplace end of living-room paneled in West Coast hemlock. Alternate panels to be treated with cedar, straight-grained, hand-split shakes (left to weather). Ornament slightly tinted with polychrome before finishing. Finish one coat ground, one coat stain, wiped out and high-lighted and one coat liquid wax. Ceiling, 12"x12" grids and 4"x8" beams, Douglas fir, all hand adzed. (These are structural members.) Ceiling over this to be 1"x8" board, V-jointed. Decorated with one coat of ground, one coat liquid wax. On top of this lay Cabots Quilt and strip for finish floor of bedroom above. Hall: Panded in West Coast hemlock, one coat ground, three coats rub-varnish, hand rubbed to a dull finish. Kitchen, pantry, bedroom cabinets, etc.; All woodwork Sitka spruce. Floors: All floors to be edge-grained West Coast hemlock or edge-grained Douglas fir. Closets: To be lined with Western red cedar. Sash and frames: Sitka spruce.

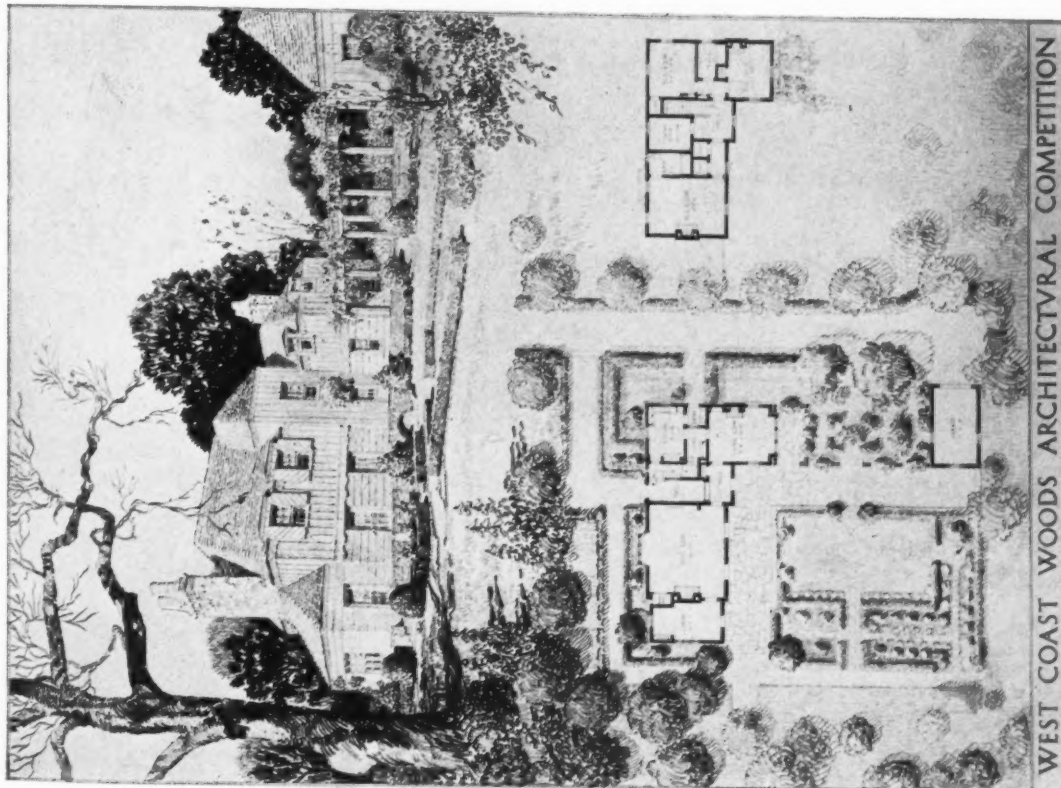


THIRD MENTION: DESIGN NO. 17, BY ALFRED COOKMAN CASS, ARCHITECT, 101 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

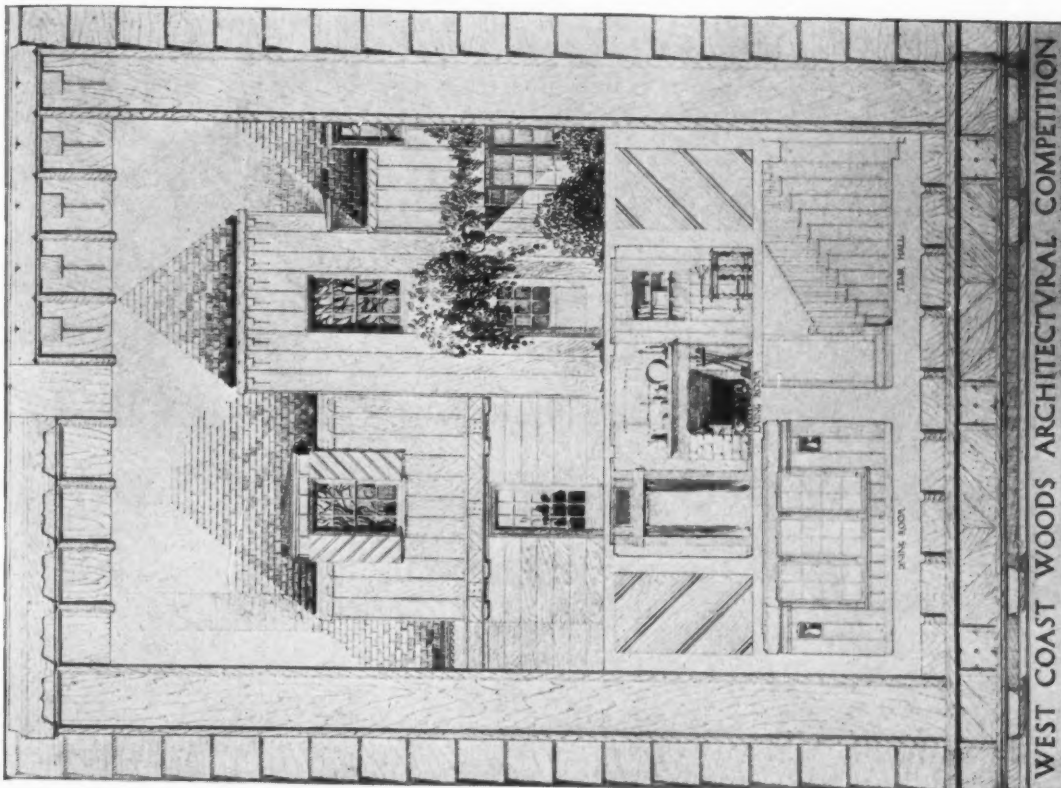
As the plan is fundamental, a rectangular unbroken shape is most economical, conserves heat, and a too picturesque roof will certainly become a leak in one's income. Fireplaces are best on internal walls. The author entertains no prejudice against "Romantic" types of domestic work, but is convinced of the enduring freshness and elasticity of the "Classic" tradition in this field of composition. There is just as much vitality in it as there ever was, and just as much scope for the play of ingenious invention without transgressing the proprieties. The author feels that a wider use of wood may be obtained by fairly conservative methods rather than by a too radical use of it. The design submitted herewith is intended to provide a working basis for considerable variety in treatment of the woods used. Of the usual frame construction exterior walls are to be finished entirely with vertical grain Douglas fir, combed with a wire brush, or sand blasted and stained a light driftwood gray; the sash only painted white. Fences, trellises and shingles of Western red cedar. Living-room and dining-room paneled in West Coast hemlock, fumed or stained a light russet brown; floors of "rift sawed" fumed or stained wide boards.





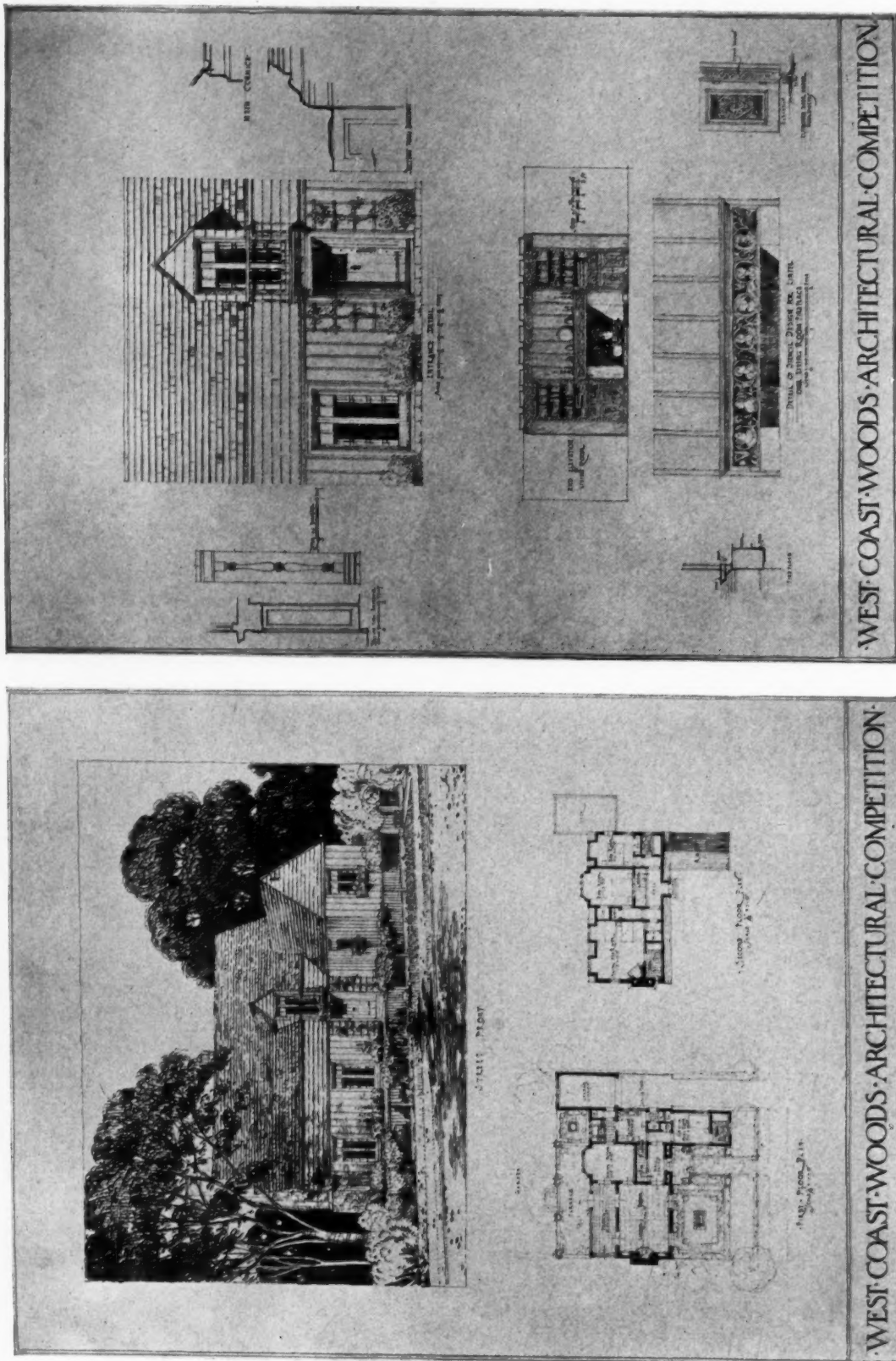


WEST COAST WOODS ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION



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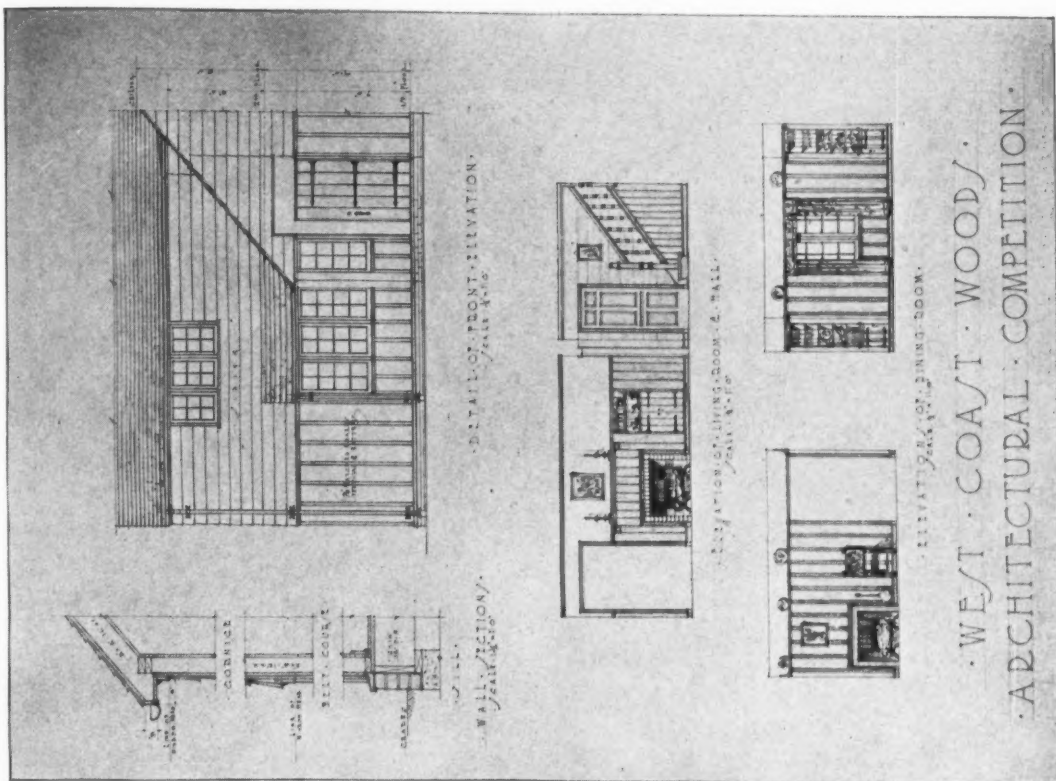
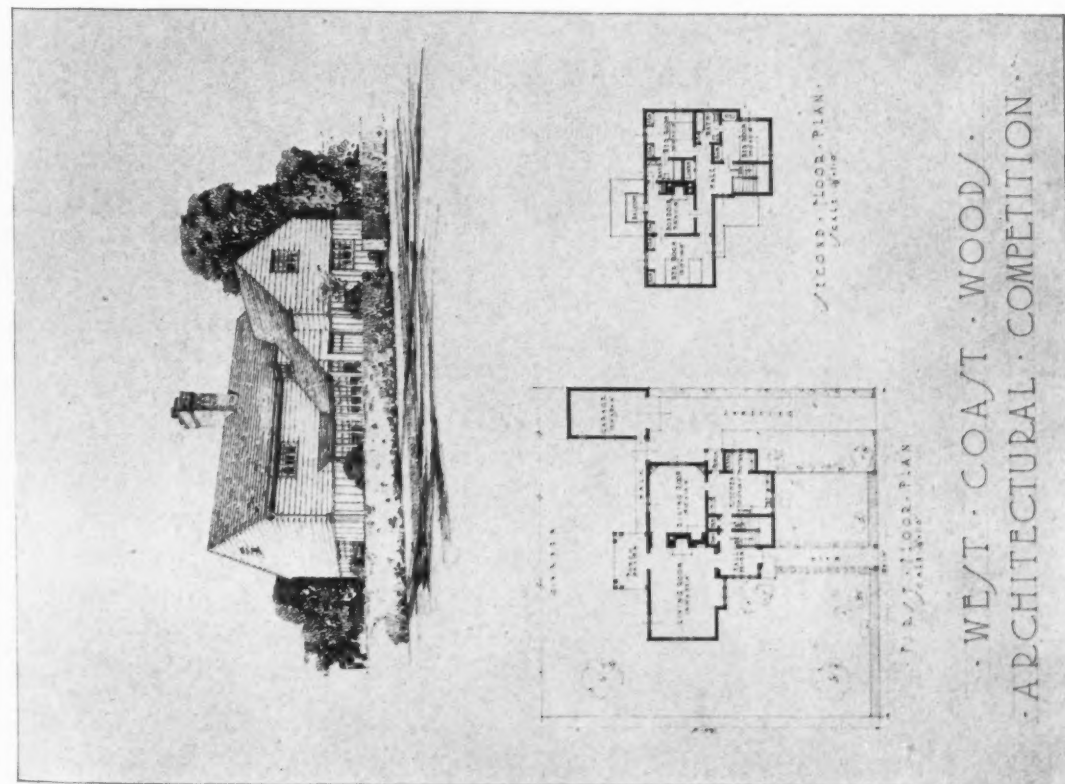
FOURTH MENTION: DESIGN NO. 72, BY LYLE SWIGER, ARCHITECT, 506 FLAT IRON BUILDING, ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA. All structural timbers shall be dense select Douglas fir. (Door and window frames, interior and exterior, to be of selected Douglas fir. Lath of Sitka spruce. The living-room and stair hall finish of Douglas fir, sand blasted to bring out the natural grain, acid stained and finished with clear matt varnish. The dining-room and kitchen shall be finished in natural spruce. All bedrooms and the sewing room, hemlock, with silver gray acid stain, and flat varnish. All second floor closets lined with red cedar. Flooring throughout the first and second floors of hemlock, 1 1/2" x 6" face, laid in short lengths and painted. The roof shall be covered with straight-grained red cedar split shingles laid with copper nails. Shingles shall have a thickness of approximately 1" at the weathering end, cressed and stained in variegated shades. The exterior siding, clapboards, strips, dormer finish and exterior wood finish including hand-carved ornament shall be red cedar stained in a green gray shade.



FIFTH MENTION: DESIGN NO. 29, BY FRANCIS KEALLY, ARCHITECT, 5 CHARLES STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

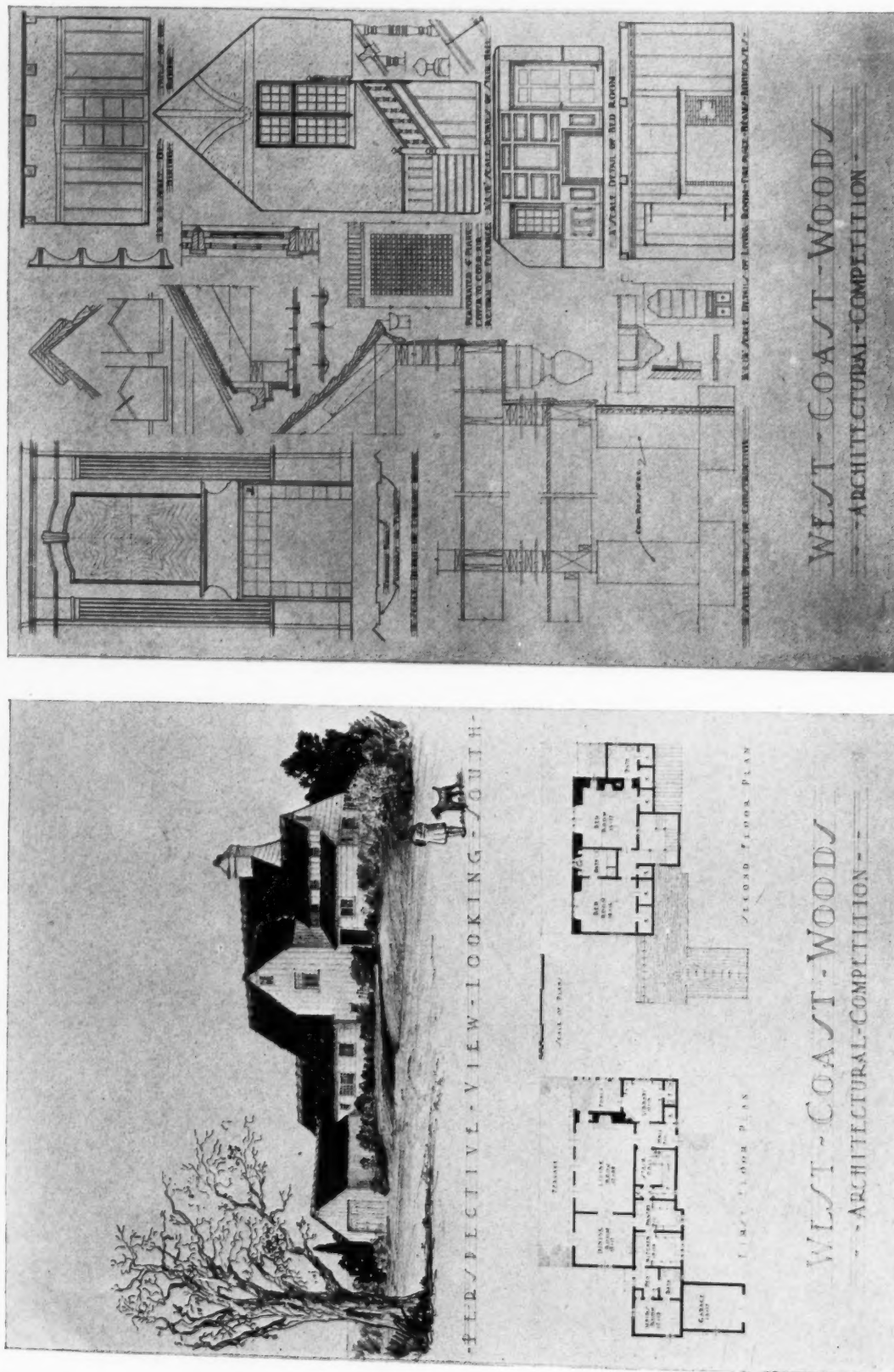
In this design it is the author's purpose to keep all the woods in their natural color. No painting is to be done. The architectural effect is to be gotten by staining only. The exterior of the house is to be built of Sitka spruce on account of its uniform texture and its toughness. The spruce is to be stained its natural color. All the exterior doors, windows and trim are to be built of Douglas fir. The interior finish, including all the paneling in the living-room, is to be built of Douglas fir. The living-room is to be stained in a soft shade of gray. Where the drawings indicate a stencil finish, this part of the work is to be sand blasted by gluing onto the wood a stencil of heavy manila paper. Rough sand is then applied by sand blasting, using from 20 to 30 pounds pressure. When the sand blasting is finished, touches of red, yellow and blue are to be applied to bring out the raised portion of the design. Clear lacquer is to be used, except these colors. All the flooring is to be West Coast hemlock. In the living-room are to be planking 14" wide of Western red cedar. The floors are to be stained a natural finish. The roof is to be shingles of Western red cedar. All closets are to be lined with Western red cedar. The breakfast nook and kitchen cupboards and sink are to be built of Sitka spruce. All joists, floor beams and rafters are to be built of Douglas fir. The





SIXTH MENTION: DESIGN NO. 146, BY FRANK S. CARSON, ARCHITECT, 309 VIRGINIA AVENUE, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

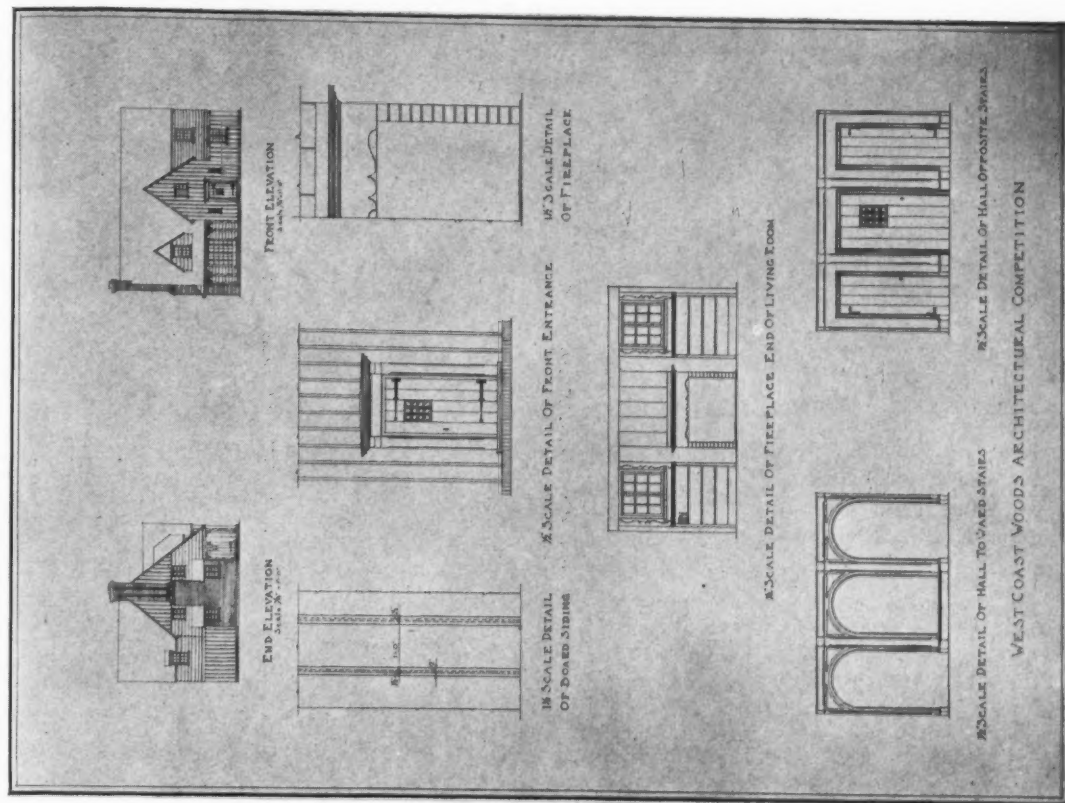
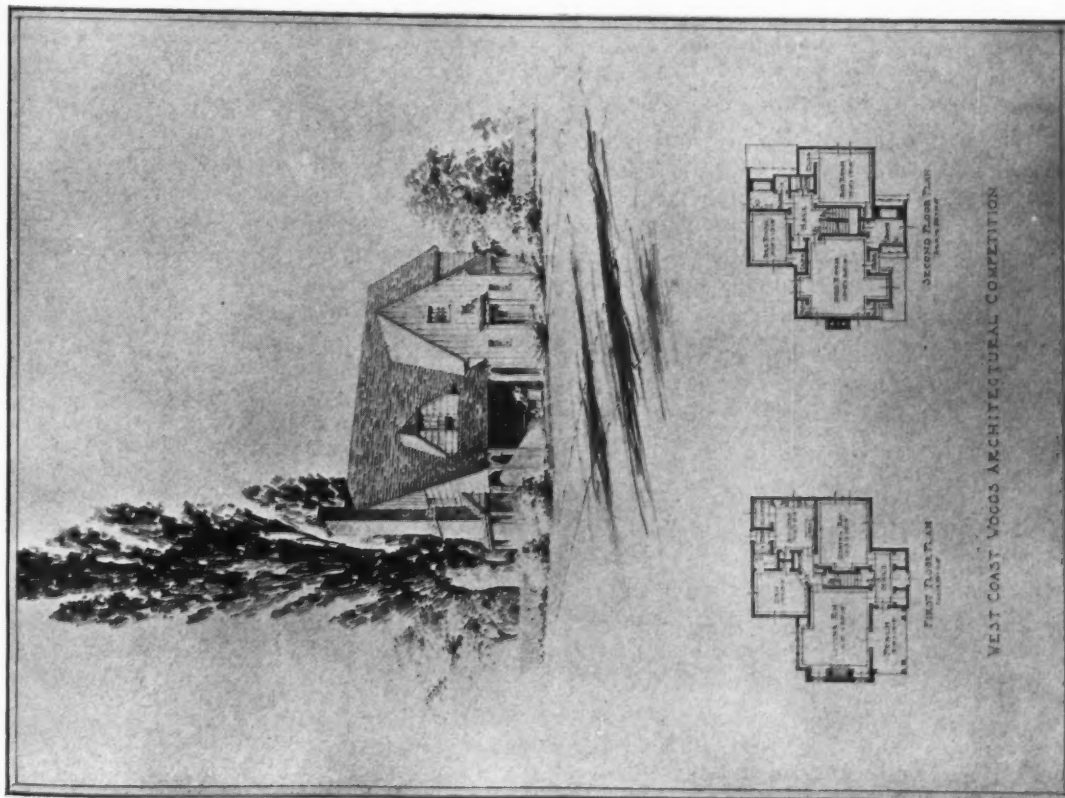
The natural colors and grains of woods are, to my mind, among Nature's wonders which cannot be improved upon by artificial methods, and it is my endeavor to preserve them as near as possible in their natural state, and depend on the different qualities of the woods themselves for variety of effect. To this end I would use no paint or stain, but a coat of linseed oil outside, and a wax finish inside. On the exterior, the roof shingles and upper story are of red cedar. The lower story is sided with vertical matched boards of West Coast hemlock, the joints covered with beveled battens of red cedar. The front entrance door is red cedar outside. Interior floors are of edge grain Douglas fir through-out. The entrance hall is finished in knotty hemlock, walls and ceiling. Douglas fir is used for the stairs. The fireplace end of the living-room is flat grain Douglas fir boards, matched and V cut. The dining-room walls are finished on all sides with alternate plan boards of hemlock and narrower moulded boards of red cedar with red cedar base, trim, and mouldings. The kitchen is finished in Sitka spruce. Wardrobes and closets are lined with red cedar.



SEVENTH MENTION: DESIGN NO. 25, BY HETH WHARTON, ARCHITECT, 2297 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

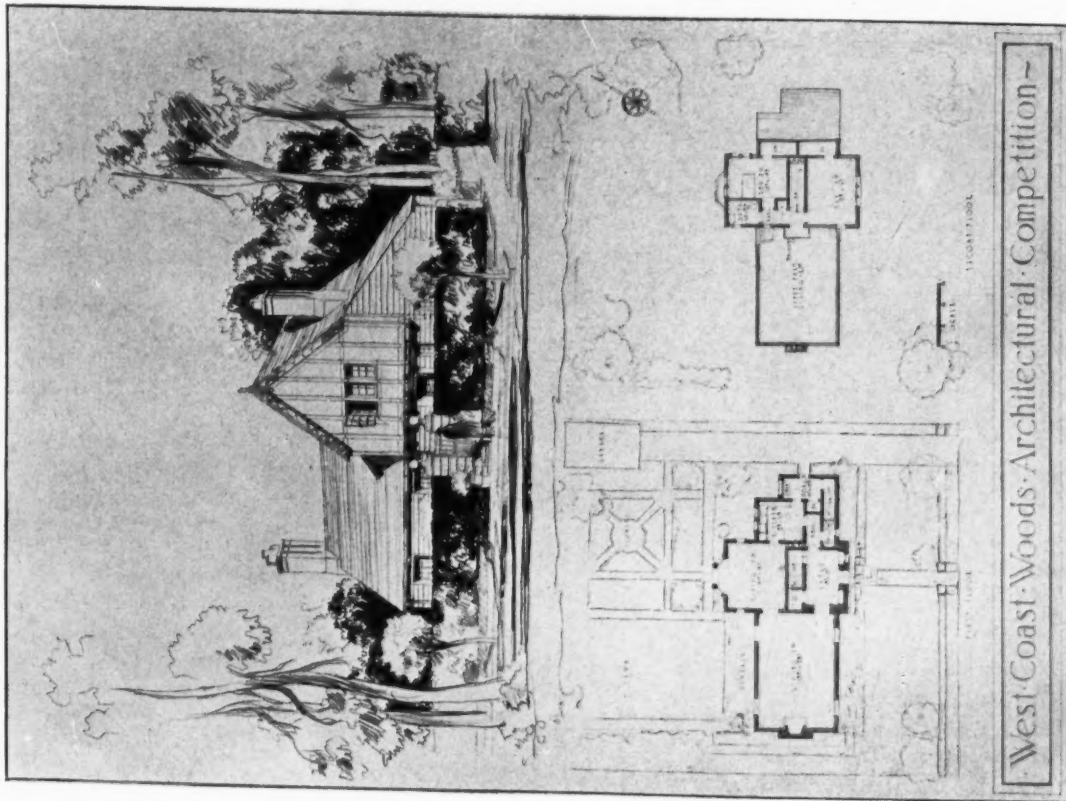
This house is conceived to express a dignified yet unostentatious mode of living. Mass and detail are unpretentious and informal. No delicate mouldings or highly polished surfaces are used, but refinement obtained by bringing out inherent beauties of materials themselves. (Carpenter work: Leveling blocks, Western red cedar (as protection against white ants). Sills, joists, rafters, siding, boards, battens, Douglas fir, Studding, under flooring, roof boards, West Coast hemlock, Lath, Sitka spruce, Kick blocks, shakes, ridge boards, cleats, finish roof boards, gutters, Western red cedar, (Finish carpenter work: Frames, sash, screens, drainboards, kitchen, and pantry cases, bedroom paneling, Sitka spruce, Doors, trim, floors (broad boards all principal rooms, screwed, plugged), woodwork all rooms except otherwise noted, Douglas fir, Porch woodwork, closets and linings, library woodwork, Western red cedar, Stair work, West Coast hemlock, (Painting—interior: Ridge boards, no finish, Shakes, exposed roof boards, fireproofed and stained by Somoza process. Trim, boards, battens, sand blasted, Old Virginia white, wiped lightly. Painting—special interior: Oregon, pine, cold-water paint, then stained. Ceiling stair hall, dining-room, creosote stain, faintly stenciled pattern. Western red cedar, no finish. Sitka spruce, shelves, drainboards oiled. Otherwise painted. West Coast hemlock, dark-ened and waxed.



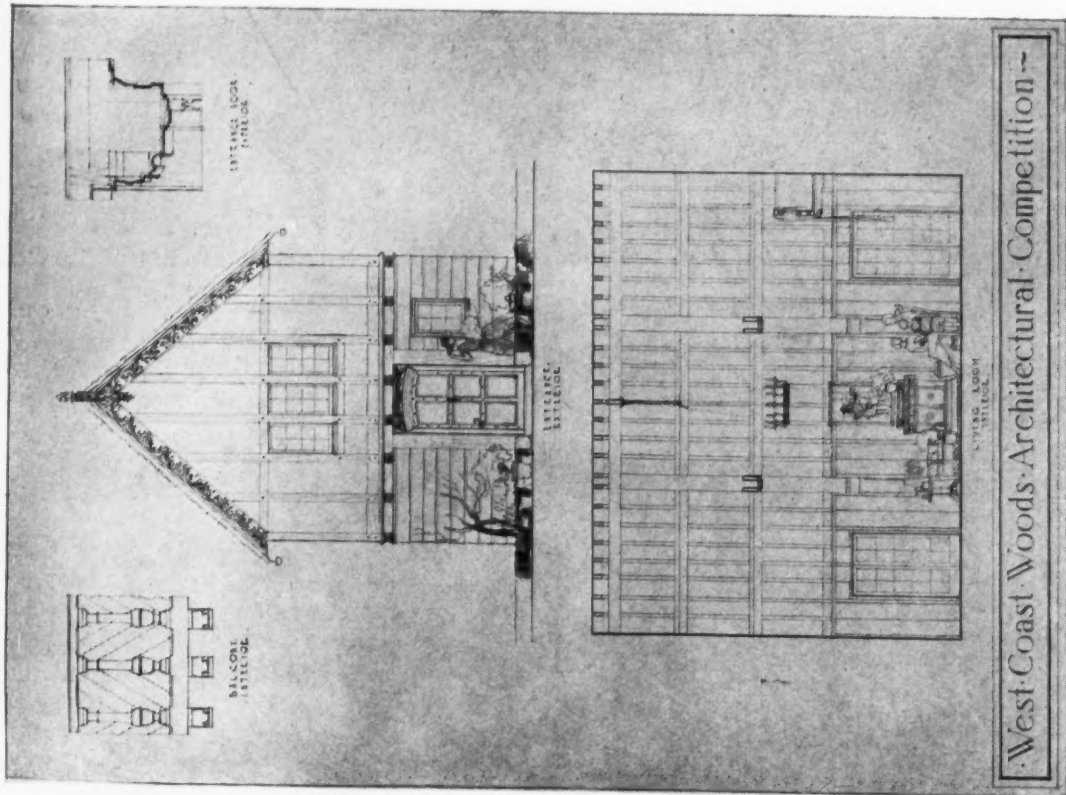


EIGHTH MENTION: DESIGN NO. 114, BY R. C. BICKNELL, ARCHITECT, 140 MARKET STREET, PATERSON, NEW JERSEY

The greater part of the exterior shall be covered with 1"x12" red cedar boards with 1"x2" red cedar strips over joints. The clapboards shall be red cedar with a slight wave in the lower edge. Exterior cornices, etc., to be of red cedar. The roof shall be of No. 1 red cedar shingles. The frame shall be of West Coast hemlock or Douglas fir throughout. The interior woodwork, including doors in hall and living-room, shall be of Sitka spruce stained and waxed. Remainder of interior woodwork to be of Sitka spruce painted. Balance of doors to be Douglas fir, four panels. The floors in all rooms except kitchen, toilet and bathroom shall be of Sitka spruce. The kitchen floor shall be of U. S. Rubber Company's tile flooring. The toilet and bathroom floors and wainscots to be of tile. The garage is to be of the same construction as the house and to resemble the latter. The interior shall be covered with sheetrock to comply with the building code.



West Coast Woods Architectural Competition

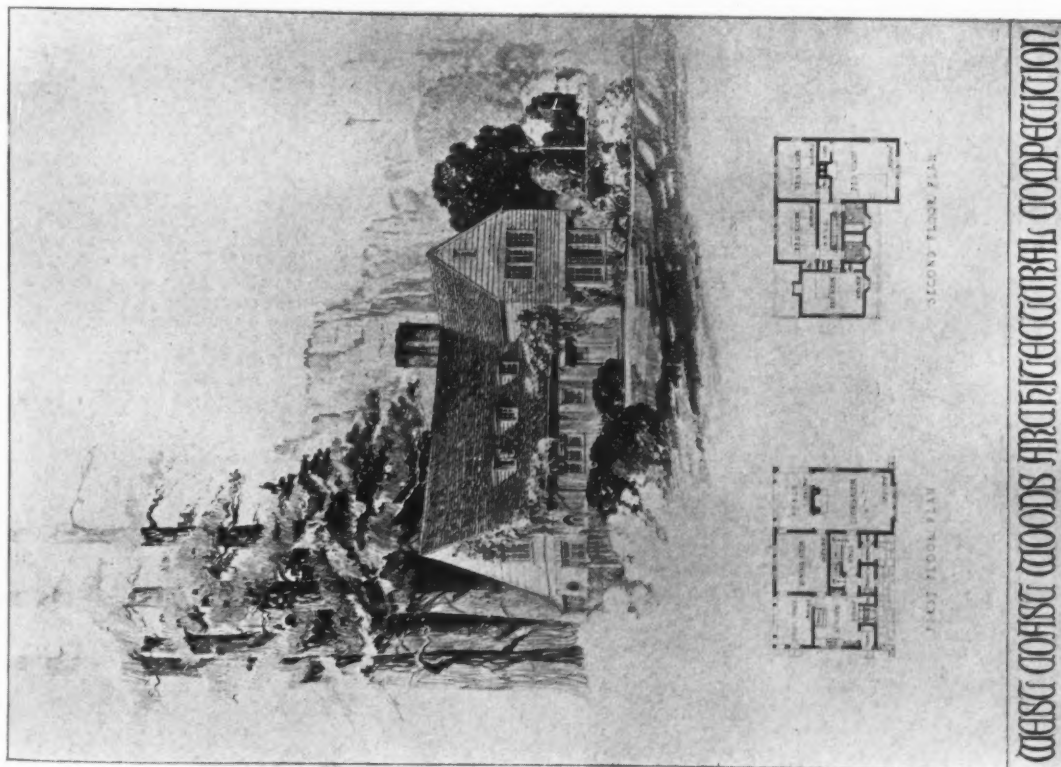


West Coast Woods Architectural Competition

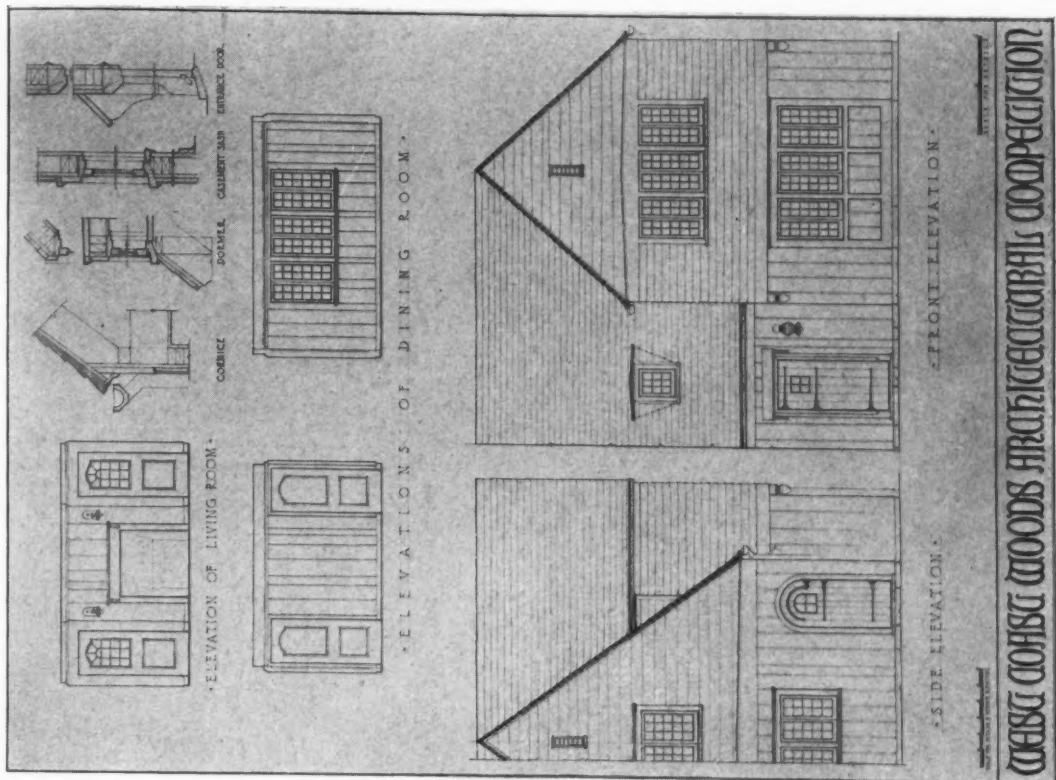
NINTH MENTION: DESIGN NO. 64, BY ANGUS McD. MCSWEENEY, ARCHITECT, 250 SANTA PAULA AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

The accompanying designs and plans show a possible solution for an average city lot designed to produce a pleasing effect in a wood house. On plans every effort was made that the arrangement of the rooms may be as simple and compact as possible, eliminating all unnecessary space and reducing the gross area to a minimum. The exterior is to be entirely of red cedar. On the main front gable is flush boarding with half imbering that produce a pleasing effect in contrast with the special wide resawed siding as shown on the remainder of house. The roof is of red cedar split shakes laid irregular and doubled at eaves. Main entrance doors are red cedar. The interior of living-room, dining-room and entry to have wood paneling and wood beams ceilings of Douglas fir and blasted, stained and oiled. All floors to be random width of thick planks, roughed with jackplane and stained and oiled. The doors, cases, trims and all other woodwork in interior to be Douglas fir. The wall of exterior to be a weathered gray and roof stained green. Sash to be green.





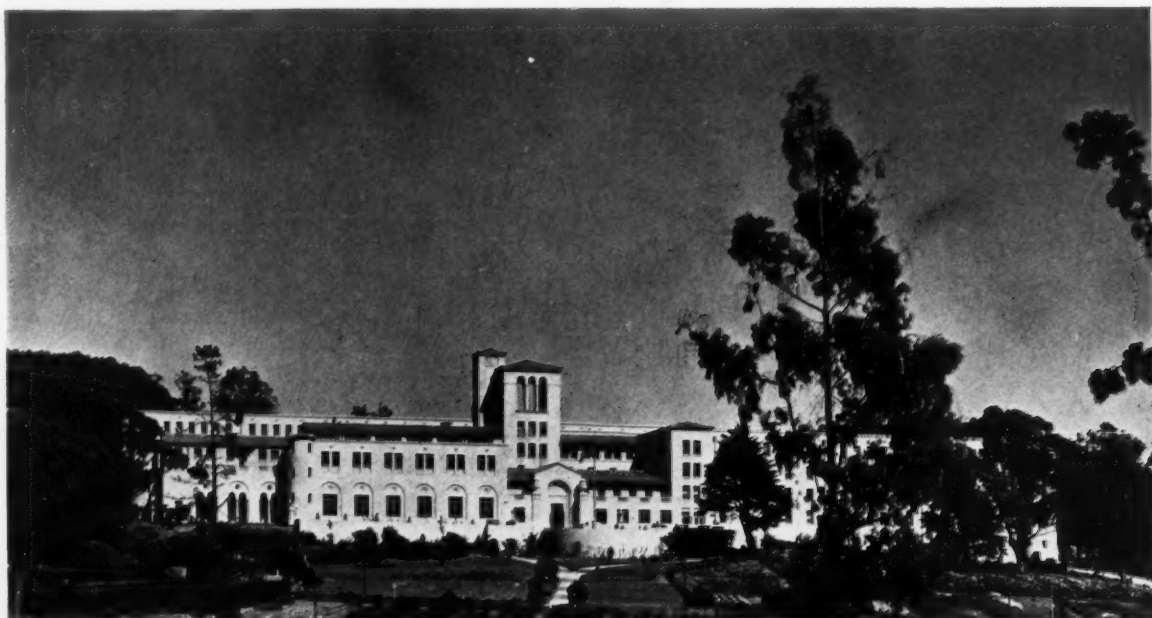
WEST COAST WOODS ARCHITECTURAL COOPERATION



WEST COAST WOODS ARCHITECTURAL COOPERATION

TENTH MENTION: DESIGN NO. 14. BY JOHN FLOYD YEWELL AND WALTER W. WEAVERLING, ARCHITECTS, 10 EAST FORTY-THIRD ST., NEW YORK

All shingles on roofs and side walls to be of Western red cedar, split and laid uneven with copper or zinc coated nails. Siding above main floor to be Western red cedar various widths. The vertical boards on main floor of West Coast hemlock, various widths and V-jointed. The beam directly above the boards of Douglas fir adzed. Gutters, cornices, etc., red cedar. Window frames and sash, doors, etc., Douglas fir. Window and door trim, hemlock. Porch floors, Douglas fir. Posts, hemlock. All rough lumber, beams, rafters, studding, rough flooring, etc., to be spruce. Drainboards, china closets, breakfast alcove, kitchen closet, and entry, all of spruce. Finish floors, hemlock; living and dining room, various widths, wide boards. Wall, trim, base, etc., to be of West Coast hemlock for the living-room and of Douglas fir for the dining-room. The woods were selected on the exterior for their remarkable durability under climatic conditions. Spruce is selected around the kitchen, etc., because it is an ideal wood where food is handled.



LAGUNA HONDA HOME, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. JOHN REID, JR., ARCHITECT



# THE LAGUNA HONDA RELIEF HOME

[BY ZOE A. BATTU]

**I**N PLANNING the Laguna Honda Relief Home of San Francisco, Architect Reid was confronted with a variety of problems, peculiar both in their practical and artistic aspects. But his finished work shows in its component parts an admirable perfection, while as a whole the building is remarkable in the unity and coordination of all factors involved and in its flexibility to meet future needs. So well has the work been done that the fame of the Laguna Honda Home has grown apace. Various Eastern architects, specializing more or less in this class of work, and authorities in the social service field have visited and inspected the Home. These people have given the opinion that it is without question one of the most advanced structures of its type in the United States, and no small contribution to this particular branch of social science and the architecture that houses it.

In the nature and location of its site, the Laguna Honda Home sets a new precedent. Relief homes are ordinarily located on the outskirts of cities and well away from any of the more desirable residential districts. But this Home lies well within the heart of San Francisco's most attractive, newer and desirable home areas. All possible objection to the presence of a public institution on the part of the home owners in the adjacent neighborhoods is done away with in the general attractiveness of the Home and its grounds. The design, generally Spanish in spirit, is simply handled to give strength and dignity. There is entirely lacking that impersonal, forbidding "institution" look, so common to buildings of its type. It is substantial without the depressing sense that the building was put up for durability alone, from whatever materials would most cheaply serve its practical purposes. Standing as it does upon the crest of a hill, the Home has something of a free and generous graciousness about it, and is, all in all, an architectural asset to the home neighborhoods which flank its grounds.

Upon going through the building, we see that its several units have been provided, located and equipped to serve a twofold purpose. One, to serve the human needs of its inmates as well as their physical needs. Two, to make it possible for the work of the place, done by either inmates or attendants, to be performed conveniently and expeditiously.



Detail of Court, Laguna Honda Home.



Typical Ward, Laguna Honda Home.

To the latter end, the kitchens, dining-rooms, serving pantries, bakeries, dish-washing rooms and all similar functional units of the Home have been planned and equipped with the idea in mind that, while the help furnished by the inmates is plentiful, it is largely inexperienced help with hands, feet and minds not normally agile. But these problems are all well worked out to meet conditions as they exist, and one remote part of the building can give service to an opposite wing with reasonable dispatch, by reason of the wide halls and ready accessibility between every unit of the great building.

The open and general wards are very simply laid out; finished and furnished without unnecessary ornamentation, making them easy to keep clean and sanitary by inmate workers. There are two special wards, one for men and one for women, the occupants of which are completely isolated from all the other inmates on account of their feeble physical or subnormal mental conditions. These two wards are equipped with facilities with which the attendants can do any special cooking their charges require, but in all other cases the inmates take their meals in the main dining-room, where they are served by fellow inmates.

In its facilities for providing comforts and diversions for its inmates, the Laguna Honda Home also sets somewhat of an advanced standard and makes provision for practically every type of mental and physical case within its walls. We find within the building a chapel for religious services, a general auditorium for lectures, entertainments and a weekly moving-picture show, a library, men's reading room and billiard and card room. These rooms, while simply finished and furnished, are well lighted, airy, and painted in light tones or tiled to eliminate from them that dark, austere and depressing atmosphere so common to structures of this type. Thus every detail possible has been provided to care not only for the mere physical needs of these unfortunate citizens, but also to give them whatever mental diversion they may wish to avail themselves of, and so lighten the dreariness of their last and less fortunate days in this life.

\* \* \*

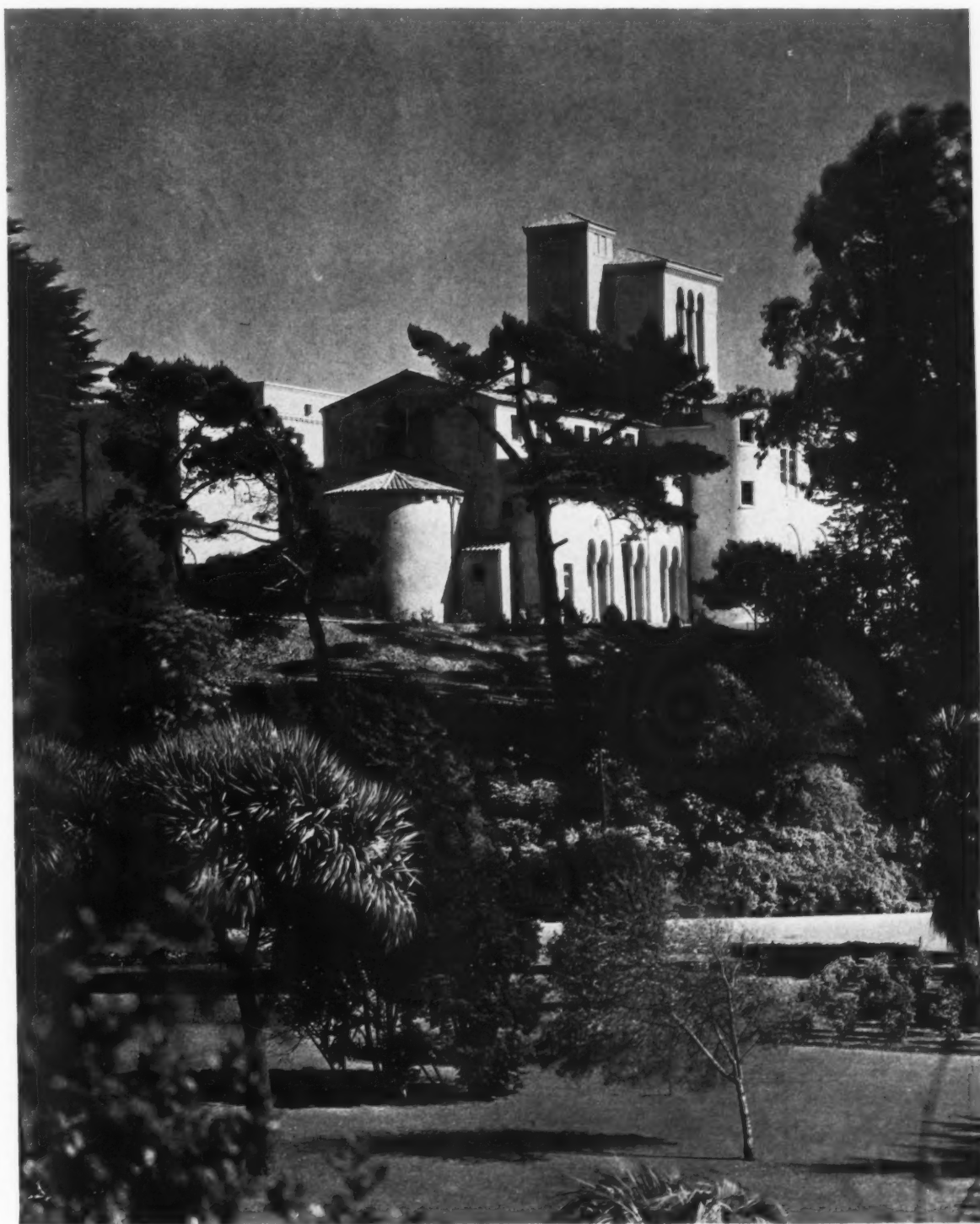
## PACIFIC PORTLAND CEMENT CO. MOVES

Announcement is made by the Pacific Portland Cement Company of the removal of their offices to the Hunter-Dulin Building, San Francisco. The entire eleventh floor is occupied by this company.

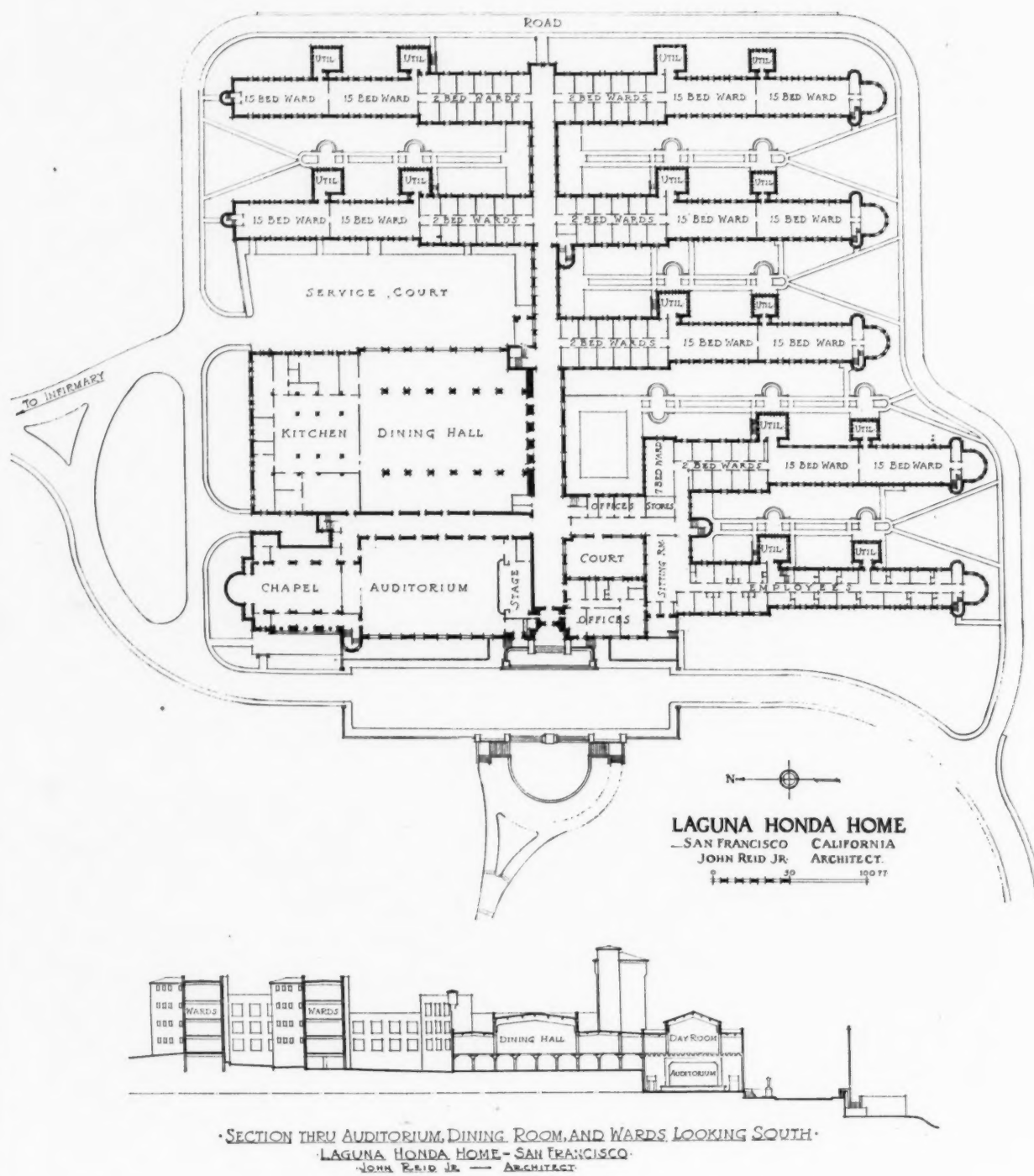


DETAIL OF FRONT EAST WING, LAGUNA HONDA HOME, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA  
JOHN REID, JR., ARCHITECT

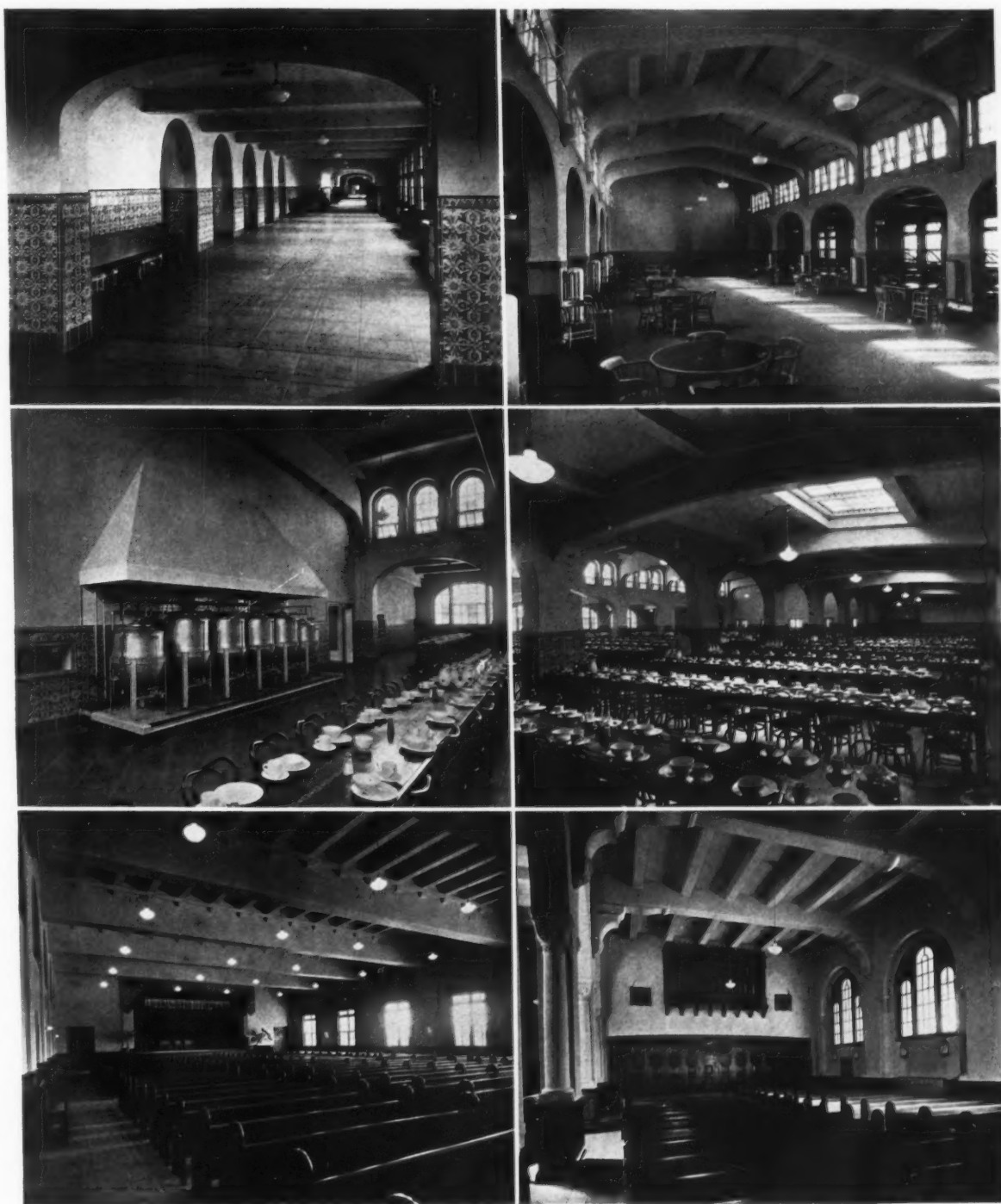




LAGUNA HONDA HOME, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. JOHN REID, JR., ARCHITECT

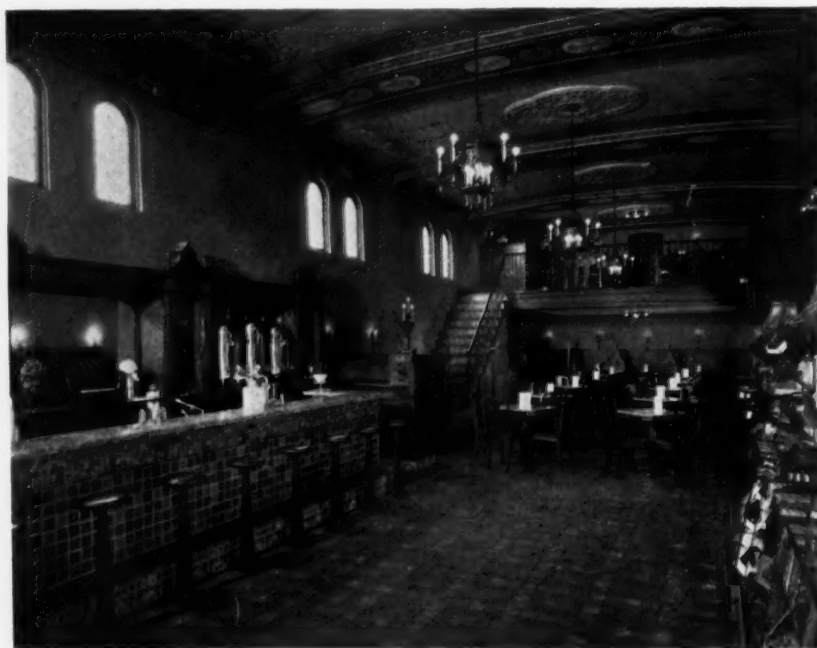






LAGUNA HONDA HOME, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. JOHN REID, JR., ARCHITECT

*Above, Left—View of Typical Corridor. Above, Right—Men's Lounging Room.  
Center, Left—End of Main Dining-Room and Coffee Urns. Center, Right—Main Dining-Room.  
Lower, Left—Assembly Hall. Lower, Right—Chapel.*



# DECORATIVE NOTES [A SERIES]

## *Combining Spanish & Italian Motifs*

IN A ROOM designed to allure passersby, tile and iron treated in the Spanish manner are blended with richly adorned walls and ceiling, clearly of Italian inspiration. ¶ The color ensemble is skilfully blended. ¶ A suggestion of classical form in woodwork [walnut, stained and lacquered] and mural decorations still further harmonizes the two styles. ¶ Zeiss' Confection Shop, San Francisco. ¶ A. J. Horstmann, Architect. ¶ A. Quandt & Sons [since 1885] Painters and Decorators, 374 Guerrero Street, San Francisco, California

*"Co-operation for Quality"*

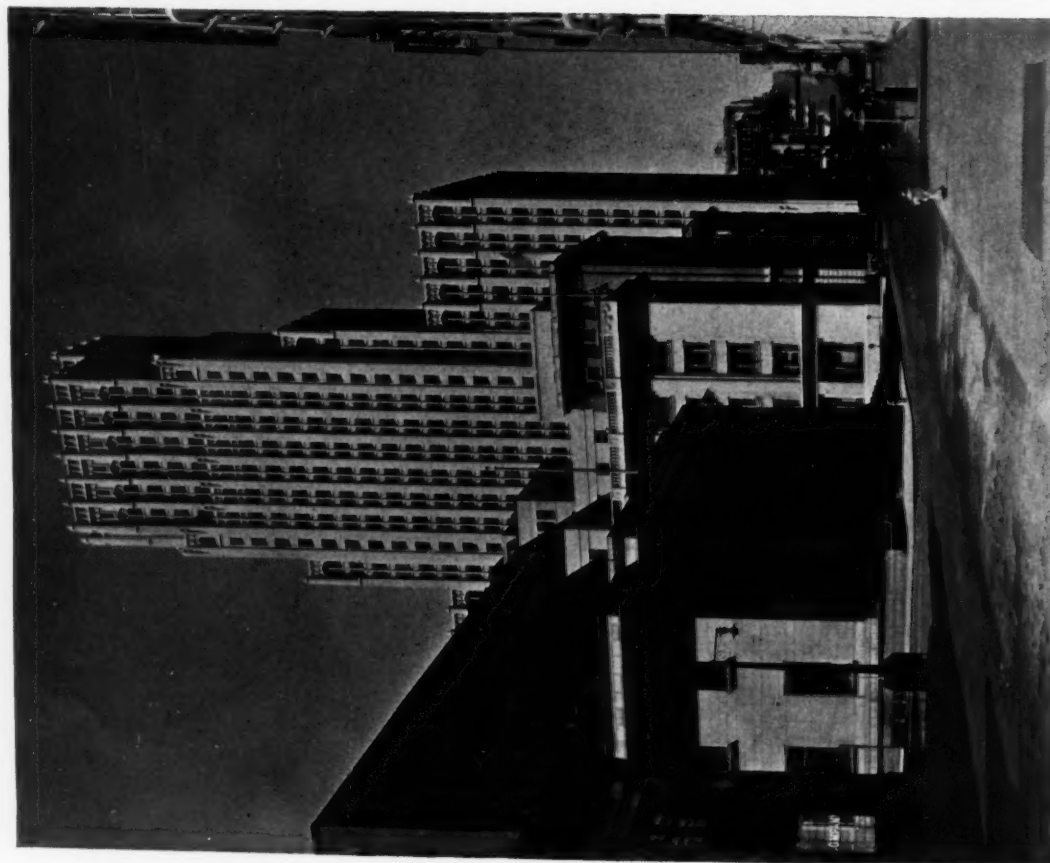
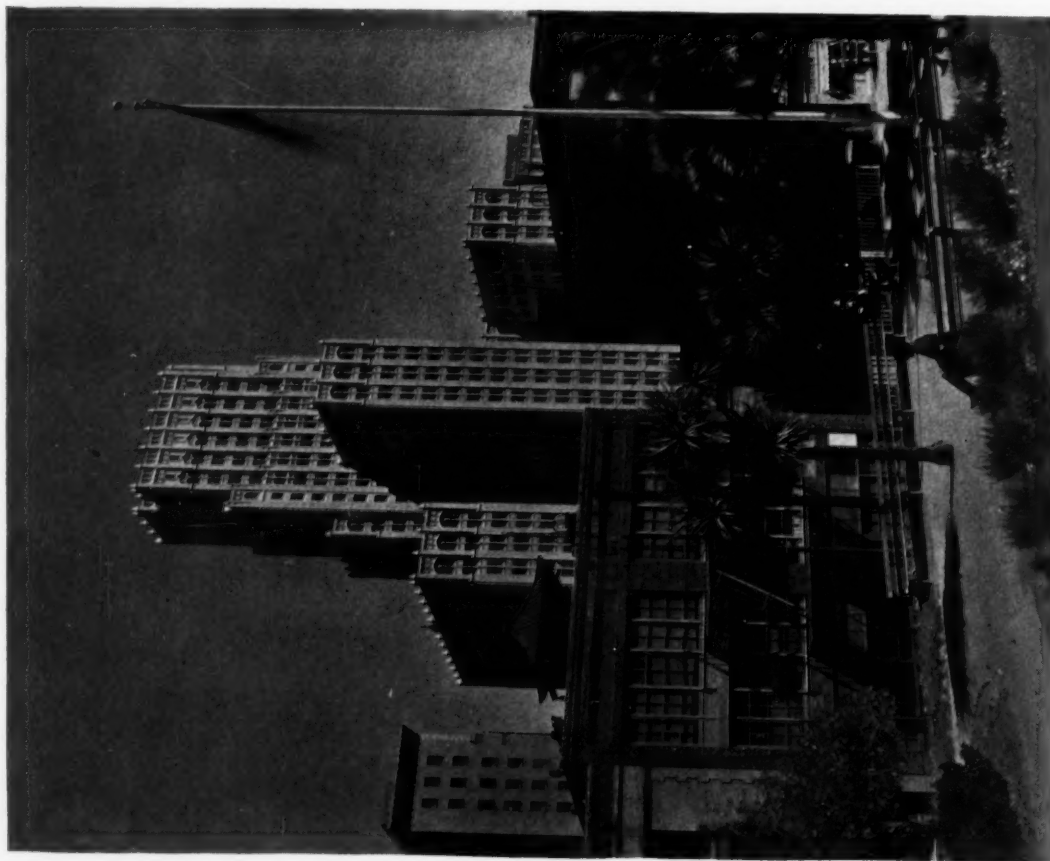
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RUSS BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. GEORGE W. KELHAM, ARCHITECT

*Photo by Gabriel Moulin*



RUSS BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. GEORGE W. KELHAM, ARCHITECT

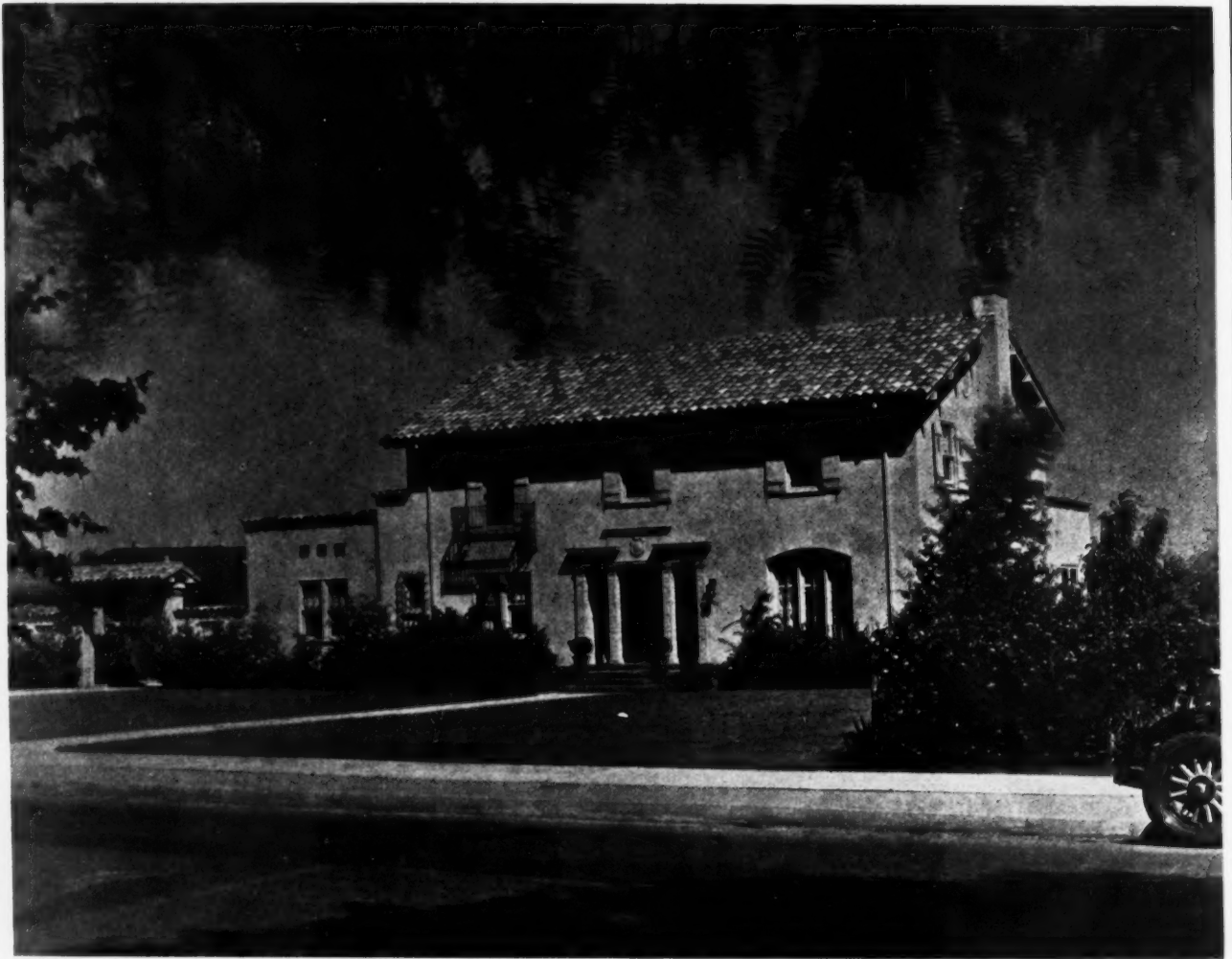
*Photos by Gabriel Moulin*





ENTRANCE, RUSS BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. GEORGE W. KELHAM, ARCHITECT

*Photos by Gabriel Moulin*



George D. Clark Home, Palo Alto, California

Warren Skillings, Architect

## *Ramona Roof Tile*

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ONE of the unsolicited letters of commendation recently received was from a well known architect and closed by saying:

*"I also appreciate the personal attention  
you gave this job in seeing that the tile  
was properly selected and graded in color"*

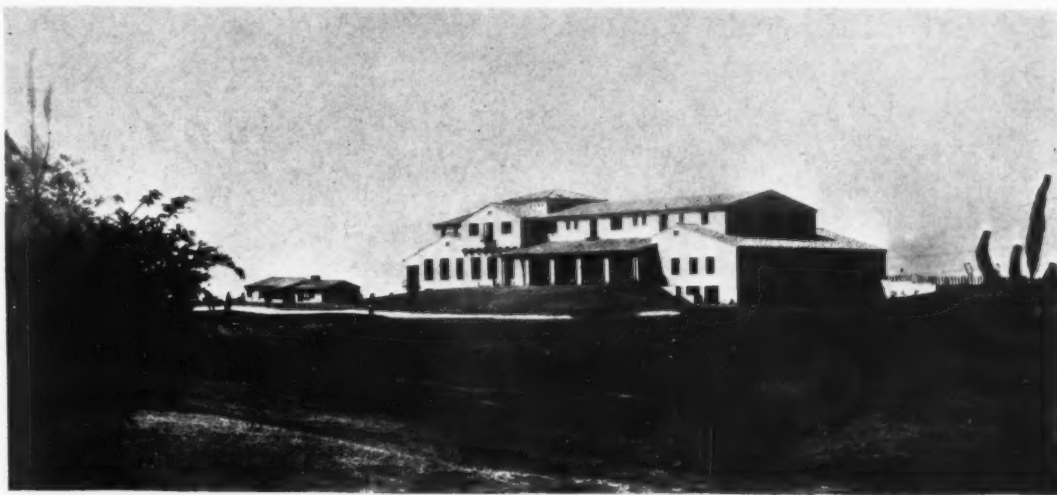
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ABOVE—BRENTWOOD COUNTRY CLUB AND CADDY HOUSE FROM THE LINKS, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.  
BELOW—STREET ELEVATION, BRENTWOOD COUNTRY CLUB. JOHN BYERS, ARCHITECT





LAGUNA HONDA HOME, SAN FRANCISCO

John Reid, Jr., *Architect*Clinton Construction Co., *General Contractors*

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# INTERIOR DECORATING

## IN THE REALM OF CEILINGS

[BY ZOE A. BATTU]



PERHAPS you have noticed it—that there is something psychologically peculiar about ceilings. We may enter a room luxuriantly carpeted and richly furnished, whose walls are adorned with costly hangings, but instinctively our eyes first sweep to the ceiling, to rest there for a fleeting instant. We enter a business house, store or bank—its ceiling in nine cases out of ten is the first thing that rivets our attention. We seek to find solution to our mental perplexities in the ceiling. We cannot escape from ceilings; we are always vaguely aware of their presence, and though we may never consciously analyze the nature of our reactions to certain ceilings, they are, nevertheless, satisfying or irritating to our sensibilities, as the case may be. Why?

The students of psychology and philosophy could no doubt supply any number of plausible reasons for our instinctive interest in ceilings. But we shall not concern ourselves greatly with any of these, merely accepting the fact of our inherent attraction to ceilings, and considering what essentials the architect may bring to them to render them esthetically expressive and beautiful.

Thinking back upon it, the ceilings in the great cathedrals and palaces of Europe; the ceilings in those homes, hotels, railroad stations, public and business buildings at home and abroad that have impressed themselves upon our memories have done so because they were expressive. Somehow they caught, held and embodied the dominating idea, the spirit of the building and its purpose. They were the epitome, the dramatic climax, of the story of the motives which the structure served—motives of reverence, worship, comfort, relaxation, amusement, beauty, finance, commercialism.

Expressiveness, then, appears as the major element in ceiling design, and nowhere is this better exemplified than in bank architecture. A score of years ago the financial house sought to impress the public with a sense of its remote and impregnable strength; to inspire almost fear and trembling. The ceilings of that banking era were lofty, of cold, lifeless material in restrained, formal design. But now the world of finance comes down to the level of the street, employing all the sales arts of the market place. More and more are the ceilings in banking houses being touched with bright, gay colors and fanciful designs; unusual materials are being used and illumination employed that gives illusive vagaries of light and shade. All this is expressive of the fact that banking and finance are talking in terms that every other line of business employs, and architecture is one of their most eloquent mediums.

In the effort to achieve expressiveness in ceilings, we see here and there, in buildings of every kind, size and purpose, that this quality is realized without any intelligent regard for relationships. That is, effects are secured which are clever and original in themselves, but which have no actual or symbolical connection with the room and the building. The ceiling in such a case has the rather startling and disconcerting effect of a suspended mass without visible means of suspension.

So the architect, building owner or home builder, with

high enthusiasms for a ceiling that will be quite different from anything that has been done before in material, design and ornamentation, will do well to pause and consider whether the proposed material and treatment will be a logical continuation of the essentials of the structure, or merely the injection of a diverse and alien element. This is not a plea against a spirit of free experiment in ceilings, or a condemnation of the use of materials differing from those used in the main masses of the building.

Far from that! The ceilings in our homes have so universally been cut and dried areas of plane surfaces that any architect who will take the time to consider how he can give them vitality and interest, through experimenting with color, texture, design, contrasting materials, lighting, this, that or the other device his imagination may suggest, will surely reap a reward not only in appreciative clients but in the satisfaction of having made noteworthy contribution to American home architecture.

In the public and business building field the professional and lay mind generally appears more alive to the possibilities of ceilings. This is reflected in the fact that in the noteworthy hotels, banks, public utility buildings, theatres, clubhouses, office buildings and the like, constructed on the West Coast within the past few years, the architects with but occasional exceptions have wrought ceiling work of exceptional originality in conception and fine craftsmanship in execution. As a matter of fact, one or two of these jobs have ceiling work which has few equals for its rich imaginativeness, its fine harmonization of theme and materials with those of the building generally and perfection of execution. In this class of work, at least, we have certainly become "ceiling conscious," and the whole trend of effort in this direction indicates that Western architecture will make a contribution peculiarly creative, beautiful and virile to the architecture of the country.



Pacific National Bank, Los Angeles, California  
Morgan, Walls & Clements, Architects



*Upper, Left*—Living-room, Residence E. J. Longear, Altadena, Calif. Wm. Lee Woollett, Architect.

*Upper, Right*—Beverly Hills Club, Beverly Hills, Calif. Asa W. Hudson, Architect.

*Center, Left*—Directors' Room, Pacific National Bank, Los Angeles, Calif.

Morgan, Walls & Clements, Architects.

*Center, Right*—Lobby Ceiling, Huntington Apartments, San Francisco. Weeks & Day, Architects.

*Lower, Left*—Library, Residence S. Beekman, Los Angeles, Calif. Henry F. Withey, Architect.

*Lower, Right*—Living-room, Residence S. Beekman, Los Angeles, Calif. Henry F. Withey, Architect.





*Upper, Left*—Swimming Pool, Elks' Club, San Francisco, Calif. Frederick H. Meyer, Architect.

*Upper, Right*—Lobby, Elks' Club, San Francisco, Calif. Frederick H. Meyer, Architect.

*Lower, Left*—Safe Deposit Lobby, Pacific National Bank, Los Angeles, Calif.

Morgan, Walls & Clements, Architects.

*Lower, Right*—Lobby, 26-story Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co. Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

Miller & Pfueger, Architects.



*Pulpit St. Paul's Cathedral, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Johnson, Kaufmann & Coate, Architects*

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## · EDITORIAL ·

### *Politics versus Architecture*

THE coincidence of a coming election may or may not have anything to do with an investigation being conducted by certain Supervisors of San Francisco into the amounts of money paid as architectural fees for school work during the past ten or twelve years. The fact remains, that those newspapers hostile to the present Mayor have given the impression that excessive fees were charged for incomplete service, and much publicity has attended this "investigation," which was found to react unfavorably, not alone on the City Architect, but upon the profession generally.

Realizing this, a large group of architects, including those most distinguished locally and nationally, attended a hearing of the committee and presented an open letter defining the nature and extent of architectural service to be performed for the fee in question (the regular minimum fee of 6 per cent), expressing their complete confidence in Mr. John Reid, Jr., City Architect, and their high opinion of the work done by him or under his control. The school buildings of San Francisco rank architecturally among the very best in this country.

Whether this action on the part of architectural experts will have any effect upon the findings of the Supervisorial Committee remains to be seen; but unquestionably it will clear up much confusion, will correct wrong impressions, in the public mind. Their evidence shows that the work performed was of excellent character, the service was complete, and the compensation, far from being excessive, was hardly adequate to cover the cost of plans, engineering and technical experts, etc., and still leave a fair payment for the architect who created, assembled, and bears responsibility for, these buildings in toto. \* \* \*

### *The Building Situation*

THERE has been a general decrease in building activity over the country during the present year. This is by no means an unhealthy sign, nor should it tend to pessimism as to the future outlook. The volume of new work is large enough to prevent any serious amount of unemployment; and there continues to be a great demand for better housing. Any idea of overbuilding may be discounted by a review of facts and figures; the normal growth of population and business requires not only more accom-

modation, but it requires it of higher quality. This involves a considerable amount of reconstruction, repairs, improvements.

A statement issued by a leading bond and mortgage company puts this in a convincing way:

"There is a great force at work today which has gained surprising velocity since the war. This is the force which makes us continually better our standards of living. The greatest accelerator of this force is advertising. Advertising makes us want better bathrooms; better kitchens; better heating plants; better furniture; better radios; pianos; foods, and so on, through the whole gamut of the luxuries and necessities which make up the framework of modern living. Advertising in turn keeps business active. It stabilizes demand and continually forces the producer of merchandise to keep alert to maintaining the standard of his product at the highest possible point.

"Those who believe that we may by some black magic of the mysterious arts return to the lower standards of living of fifteen or twenty years ago do not take into account the changes which have come over business during the past decade—even some laws of economics have suffered change.

"The general prosperity which is now in full view must of necessity affect favorably the entire population. This condition of course makes an increasing demand for new housing, better working conditions, greater office space."

### *A Significant Function*

THE Northern California Chapter, A. I. A., inaugurated recently a ceremony which is of real significance to the profession and to the community. On the evening of August 31st, the Honor Award Certificates for buildings chosen as displaying special merit in design and execution by a jury of architects from the Los Angeles Chapter, last May, were presented to architects, owners, and contractors, at a public meeting held in the Temple Emanuel, which received the Distinguished Honor Award.

Addresses were made by John Galen Howard, F. A. I. A., Rabbi Louis I. Newman, Mayor James Rolph, and Mr. Colbert Coldwell, President of the Industrial Association. Recognition of the importance to San Francisco of good architecture was manifested by the speakers, by the large audience, and by press comments.

It is proposed to make such Honor Awards biennially; and it is obvious that such an incentive to the erection of architecturally good buildings, and the favorable publicity so brought to the community, constitute a great step forward. America is gradually awaking to the realization that art has a practical, even a commercial value; and every growing community will do well to consider the old axiom that comparisons are often odious.



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*No one better qualified to enter this contest than the architect. Facts about America's vast supply of timber. The beauty of wood; its durability; its economy.*



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Almost everyone has been induced to believe that this country is confronted by an acute shortage of timber. This is not true.

In fact, Col. William B. Greeley, U. S. Forester, urges the nation to "Use wood and conserve the forests." For timber is a *crop*. It needs to be cut when ripe. Failure to do so means *waste*.

There is enough standing timber in the United States today to build a new six-room house for every family in this country, Canada, South America, all of Europe and the entire British Empire! And the *additional* lumber supplied by the *yearly growth* of standing trees would build a continuous row of these houses along both sides of a street reaching from New York to San Francisco.

## **Better lumber than ever**

Not only plenty of lumber—but *better* lumber! Today, *American Lumber Standards*, adopted by the industry and endorsed by the U. S. Government, give the purchaser protection he never had before.

Certified by official inspectors and responsible manufacturers, lumber is now a *guaranteed* product. The user knows exactly what he is buying, and is sure of getting what he pays for.

## **Wood endures**

The oldest and most beautiful homes in America are houses built of wood. Many of them stand today, as sound in timber and beam, and *as livable*, as they were before the Revolution. These early American homes teach us that when you build of wood and build right, the building lasts!

Wood endures—and the supply is enduring. It is the only one of our natural resources that *grows*. The mine becomes a gaping hole; the forest forever *renews*.

## **Wood is beautiful**

Wood possesses a pleasing natural beauty of grain and texture that mellows and deepens

with age and defies imitation. Wood can be fashioned and carved and fitted into thousands of charming designs.

And surely it is significant that the American architect prefers lumber for his own home!

## **Wood is friendly**

Of all materials there is none so *friendly*, with such a sense of human companionship, as wood. Wood is warm and alive to the touch. The handle of a tool, the steering wheel of your car, the arm of your chair, the bowl of your pipe—you like the feel of them because they are wood.

## **Wood is economical**

Wood is stronger, pound for pound, than any other material. It is easily and cheaply fitted to special forms for special needs. Its moderate cost is due today, in no small measure, to the elimination of waste. There is a grade of lumber for every purpose, a right wood for every need.

To inspire renewed and greater appreciation of wood, manufacturers of American Standard Lumber in the National Lumber Manufacturers Association are preparing an extensive educational campaign. The first thing the Association wants is a "slogan." In sending yours, please use coupon.

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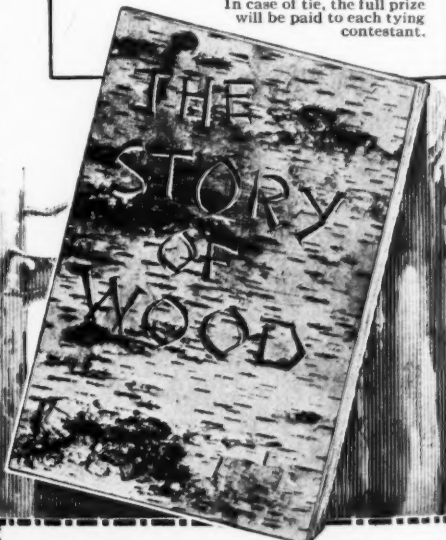
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First Prize . . .	\$5,000
Second Prize . . .	2,000
Third Prize . . .	1,000
Four Prizes (each) . . .	500
Fifty Prizes (each) . . .	100
<b>Total, \$15,000</b>	

In case of tie, the full prize will be paid to each tying contestant.



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Gentlemen:—I want to enter your \$15,000 Prize Slogan Contest. Please send me free copy of your booklet, "The Story of Wood," so that I may qualify.

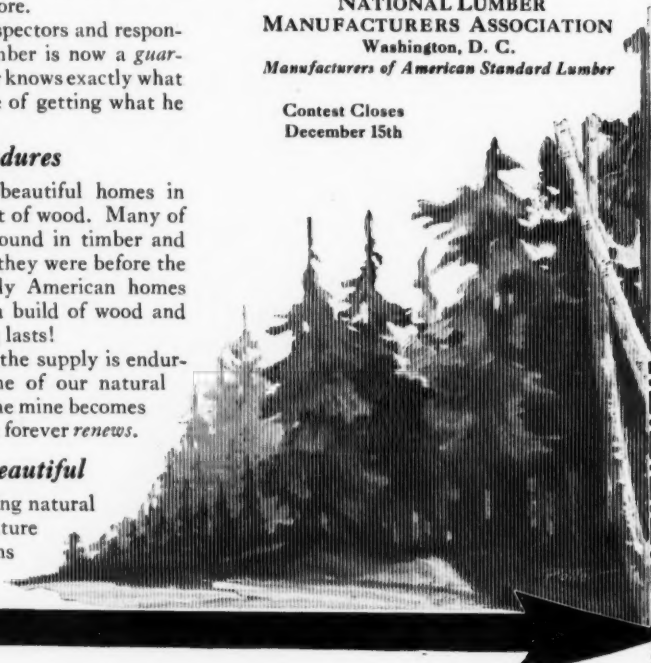
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R. F. D., Town or City.....

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P. C. A. 10-27



# NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS MONTHLY BULLETIN

## OFFICERS

JOHN REID, JR., President  
HARRIS ALLEN, Vice-President  
ALBERT J. EVERS, Sec.-Treas.



## DIRECTORS

FRED H. MEYER, three years  
HENRY H. GUTTERSON, three years  
J. S. FAIRWEATHER, two years  
W. C. HAYS, two years  
EARLE B. BERTZ, one year  
WILL G. CORLETT, one year

## NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of the Northern California Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, will be held on Tuesday, October 18, 1927, at 6:30 p. m., in the rooms of the Architectural Club, 523 Pine street, San Francisco. This will be the annual meeting and the Chapter will receive reports of all officers and committees, and will elect officers for the ensuing year.

## SEPTEMBER MEETING

The regular meeting of the Northern California Chapter, A. I. A., was held in the rooms of the San Francisco Architectural Club on Tuesday, September 20, 1927. The meeting was called to order by President John Reid, Jr., at 7:45 p. m. The following members were present: Messrs. John Bakewell, Chas. F. Maury, Ralph Wyckoff, Jas. H. Mitchell, Henry H. Gutterson, Wm. I. Garren, Lester Hurd, James T. Narbett, Wm. B. Farlow, Chester H. Miller, Chas. F. Masten, Fred'k H. Meyer, Morris M. Bruce, Ernest H. Hildebrand, John Reid, Jr., Albert J. Evers.

## MINUTES

The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as published.

## UNFINISHED BUSINESS

There was no report of unfinished business.

## REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEES

In the absence of Chairman Bertz, Mr. Gutterson read the report of the Exhibition Committee covering the Exhibition of last May held at the Museum in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. The Committee reported that 200,000 persons had viewed the exhibit and that there was a small deficit which had been ordered paid by the Directors. Moved, seconded and carried that the report be accepted and placed on file and a vote of thanks be tendered the Committee. Moved, seconded and carried that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Trustees of the de Young Memorial Museum and to Mr. George Barron, Curator of the Museum.

## GENERAL BUSINESS

Secretary brought up the matter of group advertising, referred to Standing Committee on Public Information. Letter from the Millwork Institute of California was read and ordered placed on file. A letter from the General Contractors of San Francisco regarding quantity surveys was read and referred to a committee composed of John Bakewell, Jr., Wm. I. Garren and Wm. B. Farlow.

Secretary reported return of \$48.77 from the Sixtieth Annual Convention fund, which was returned to the general chapter fund.

A proposal to change Chapter meeting dates to corre-

spond with dates of the State Board of Architecture meetings was brought up by Mr. Bruce. Moved, seconded and carried that the meetings of the Chapter accord with the State Board meetings and that steps be taken to change the By-Laws in accordance therewith.

## SPECIAL COMMITTEES

The Honor Award Committee reported that awards were presented to recipients at Temple Emanu-El on Wednesday evening, August 31. Mr. Reid read letters from the Industrial Association officers, expressing their pleasure in cooperating in the honor awards.

Mr. Allen sent in a report, which was read by the Secretary, recommending the Chapter activities for next year.

The Nominating Committee consisting of Morris M. Bruce, Jas. H. Mitchell, G. F. Ashley, John Reid, Jr., and Frederick H. Meyer, reported the following nominations: For President, Harris Allen; Vice-President, Henry H. Gutterson; Secretary-Treasurer, Albert J. Evers; Director for unexpired term of Henry H. Gutterson, Earle B. Bertz; Director for three years, John Reid, Jr., Jas. S. Dean, Jas. Mitchell, Alternate.

Moved, seconded and carried that the report be accepted.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT J. EVERS, Secretary.

\* \* \*

## ARCHITECTS RECEIVE HONOR AWARDS

The evening of September 31 was the date upon which were formally presented the Honor Awards for the Architectural Exhibition of the Northern California Chapter, A. I. A., held in June of this year. The Temple Emanu-El, which received the first and highest honor award of the competition, was the scene of the gathering of several hundred architects, their friends and well-wishers. A program was given, comprising several short talks and musical numbers. Speakers of the evening were John Reid, Jr., John Galen Howard, Frederick Koster, Rabbi Louis I. Newman and Mayor James Rolph, Jr. Senator Boynton presented the twelve prize winners with their awards in the absence of Harris Allen, who was unable to be present, as planned.

\* \* \*

## HOUSE BEAUTIFUL COVER COMPETITION

The House Beautiful magazine announces its sixth annual cover competition and exhibition. Among the awards will be First Prize of \$500; Special Prize of \$500; Second Prize of \$250. Student prize and several honorable mentions. A copy of the conditions may be obtained from the Competition Committee, The House Beautiful, 8 Arlington street, Boston, Mass.



## MEMBERSHIP NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER, A. I. A.

Following is the official list of members of Northern California Chapter, A. I. A., together with addresses and telephone numbers. The Secretary should be notified at once of any change in address or other correction.

## FELLOWS, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Coxhead, Ernest, Hearst Bldg., San Francisco, Sutter 5909.  
Faville, Wm. B., 1200 First National Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Sutter 1715.  
Howard, John Galen, Architecture Bldg., University of California, Berkeley, Calif.  
Mullgardt, L. C., Bohemian Club, San Francisco, Franklin 2441.  
Reid, James W., California-Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 4041.  
Reid, Merritt J., California-Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 4041.  
Traphagen, O. G., 2037 Alameda Ave., Alameda, Calif., Alameda 303.

## MEMBERS, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Allen, Harris C., Ray Bldg., Oakland, Lakeside 3691.  
Applegarth, George A., C. Spreckels Bldg., San Francisco, Douglas 3425.  
Appleton, A., 68 Post St., San Francisco, Sutter 4462.  
Ashley, G. F., 525 Market St., San Francisco, Douglas 7962.  
Bakewell, Jr., John, 251 Kearny St., San Francisco, Kearny 358.  
Bangs, E. Geoffrey, 360 17th St., Oakland, Oakland 1684.  
Baur, John Albert, 251 Kearny St., San Francisco, Kearny 358.  
Bertz, Earle B., 210 Post St., San Francisco, Kearny 2264.  
Bliss, W. D., Balboa Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 929.  
Blohme, J. Harry, 310 Sansome St., San Francisco, Davenport 119.  
Bolles, Edward G., Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 744.  
Brown, Jr., Arthur, 251 Kearny St., San Francisco, Kearny 358.  
Bruce, Morris M., 859 Flood Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 1143.  
Burnett, Howard E., 1001 Balboa Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 929.  
Cantin, A. A., 544 Market St., San Francisco, Sutter 6489.  
Christie, John H., 65 Market St., San Francisco, Davenport 4000.  
Clark, Birge M., 310 University Ave., Palo Alto, Calif., Palo Alto 1323.  
Corlett, Will G., The Oakland Bank Bldg., Oakland, Glencourt 4796.  
Cole, Chester, First National Bank Bldg., Chico, Calif.  
Crim, Jr., W. H., 425 Kearny St., San Francisco, Davenport 1176.  
Dean, Chas. Francis, California State Life Bldg., Sacramento, Calif.  
Dean, Jas. Somerville, Calif., State Life Bldg., Sacramento, Calif.  
De Longchamps, Fred J., 332 Gazette Bldg., Reno, Nev.  
Devlin, Leo J., Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Sutter 838.  
Donovan, John J., 1916 Broadway, Oakland, Oakland 891.  
Evers, Albert J., 525 Market St., San Francisco, Douglas 7962.  
Fairweather, J. S., Balboa Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 929.  
Falch, Walter C., Hearst Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 3970.  
Farr, Albert, Foxcroft Bldg., San Francisco, Douglas 1493.

Garren, William I., De Young Bldg., San Francisco, Sutter 4317.  
Georgeson, Franklin T., Humboldt Standard Bldg., Eureka, Calif.  
Gutterson, Henry H., 526 Powell St., San Francisco, Douglas 1416.  
Hays, Wm. C., First National Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 4849.  
Hirschfeld, B. S., c/o Bakewell & Brown, 251 Kearny St., San Francisco, Kearny 358.  
Hobart, Lewis P., Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Sutter 968.  
Hopkins, C. Harold, P. O. Box 368, Davis, Calif.  
Howard, Henry T., 133 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.  
Hurd, Lester, 210 Post St., San Francisco, Douglas 6257.  
Hurt, Edgar B., 1001 Balboa Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 929.  
Hyman, Samuel L., 68 Post St., San Francisco, Sutter 4462.  
Jacobs, Alfred H., 110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Douglas 626.  
Jeans, Raymond W., 60 Sansome St., San Francisco, Sutter 3274.  
Kelham, Geo. W., 315 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Davenport 4327.  
Knowles, William, 1214 Webster St., Oakland, Oakland 233.  
Lake, Herman R., 435 Rowell Bldg., Fresno, Calif.  
Lansburgh, G. Albert, 140 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Douglas 335.  
Masten, Chas. F., 210 Post St., San Francisco, Douglas 6257.  
Masten, J. Kendall, 315 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Davenport 4327.  
Mathews, W. J., 927 Broadway, Oakland, Oakland 179.  
Mayo, Frank V., 207 Yosemite Bldg., Stockton, Calif.  
McDougall, G. B., Forum Bldg., Sacramento, Calif.  
Meusdorffer, C. A., Humboldt Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 212.  
Meyer, Frederick H., 742 Market St., San Francisco, Sutter 780.  
Meyers, Henry H., Kohl Bldg., San Francisco, Davenport 3070.  
Miller, Chester H., 1404 Franklin St., Oakland, Glencourt 8094.  
Miller, J. R., 580 Market St., San Francisco, Kearny 3236.  
Miller, Leffler B., Crocker Bldg., c/o L. P. Hobart, San Francisco, Sutter 968.  
Mitchell, Jas. H., 277 Pine St., San Francisco, Garfield 2736.  
Mooser, William, Nevada Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 1482.  
Morgan (Miss), Julia, 1135 Merchants Exchange Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 4140.  
Narbett, James T., 337 10th St., Richmond, Calif., Richmond 764.  
Newsom, Sidney B., Nevada Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Sutter 2815.  
O'Brien, Smith, 742 Market St., San Francisco, Sutter 4630.  
Perry, Chas. E., 460 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Davenport 3083.  
Peugh, Wilbur D., 315 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Davenport 4327.  
Pflueger, Timothy, 580 Market St., San Francisco, Kearny 3236.  
Plachek, James W., 404 Merc. Bank Bldg., Berkeley, Calif., Berkeley 5932.  
Ratcliff, Jr., W. H., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Berkeley, Calif., Berkeley 597.

[Continued on page 57]



# INSTITUTE AND CLUB MEETINGS

## SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS OF ALAMEDA COUNTY

The Society of Architects of Alameda County held the first meeting of the fall season the first Monday in September. It was largely a business session at which were nominated candidates for an election of new officers, which took place the first Monday in October. Chester Miller, vice-president for the past year, was nominated for president. Ralph E. Wastell, who has been secretary and treasurer, was nominated for vice-president and Charles F. B. Roeth for secretary and treasurer. No names were offered in opposition to these candidates. John J. Donovan and E. Geoffrey Bangs were named as the two new men to be elected to the position of directors. Upon October 14 the organization held a theatre party in the Oakland Auditorium.

\* \* \*

## WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER, A. I. A.

Two newly elected members of the Washington State Chapter are Lancelot E. Gowen and Arthur P. Herrman. Mr. Gowen and Mr. Herrman have been for several years associate members of the Chapter and are assistant professors in the Architectural Department of the University of Washington.

As this number goes to press, the Architectural Exhibition is being held in Seattle. The Chapter, desiring to encourage the appreciation of architecture by extending its recognition of exceptional merit in any executed work, has established a series of awards to those by whose ability, skill and cooperation such works were created; the first Honor Awards to be made during the exhibition. The awards will be reported in the November number of PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT.

The West Coast Lumber Trade Extension Bureau, with whom the Chapter was so pleasantly associated in connection with the recent West Coast Woods Competition, gave a dinner to the members of the Chapter and other architects, Thursday, September 29, at the Olympic Hotel.

\* \* \*

## SAN FRANCISCO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB

The annual Atelier Dinner of the San Francisco Architectural Club, ending one year and ushering in a new one, was held September 16th.

Special honor was accorded the patrons of the organization, Mr. Ernest Weihe and Mr. Edward Frick. Guests of honor were the two Harvard Scholarship men, Mr. Rome Blas and Mr. Ted Vierra. Mr. Herbert Anderson, who was also to have been a guest of honor, was unable to attend. Our President, Mr. Howard Burnett, members of the directorate and representatives of the engineering class were also present.

Mr. Blas spoke upon architectural design and gave also a general description of the atmosphere and spirit surrounding Harvard life.

Mr. Jack Schnier, one of the guests of the Massier, gave a short, instructive talk on the relation of sculpture to architecture.

The business of the evening consisted of the election of a new Massier, resulting in Mr. Bert Lund being named for the honor, and to be assisted by Mr. Ralph Berger as Sous Massier.

\* \* \*

Classes of the San Francisco Architectural Club for the 1927-28 season are announced at this time. They are as follows:

*Architectural Design.*—Course as outlined by the Beaux Arts. Institute of Design followed. Ernest Weihe and Edw. L. Frick, patrons. First problem of the season, issued Saturday, September 17th. Programs for the following problems will be issued in October: October 1—Class A and B, Archeology Project. October 22—Class A-11, Project. October 22—Class B-11, Equisse—Esquisse.

*Classic Orders of Architecture.*—A course in preparation for the regular course in Architectural Design. James A. Magee, instructor. Class conducted the year 'round.

*Water-Color Class.*—Conducted by Mr. DeGastyne, a graduate of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. Class meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

*Engineering for Architects.*—Now studying reinforced concrete. Construction, steel construction will follow. Conducted by C. J. Sly, of C. H. Snyder's staff, Civil Engineers. Class meet Friday evenings at 7 o'clock.

*History of Architecture.*—A newly organized class will commence October 11. To be conducted by a graduate of the University of California.

*Classes to Be Started.*—Classes in full size details of architectural construction, contracts and specifications will be started as soon as sufficient students enroll.

\* \* \*

## BUILDING FLOODLIGHTING

The National Terra Cotta Society, 19 West 44th street, New York City, has just published an interesting illustrated booklet entitled "Building Floodlighting and Its Possibilities with Terra Cotta." Several papers are included therein which accompanied the presentation of technical reports covering the tests made with terra cotta at the illuminating laboratory of the General Electric Company during the past year. This research has equipped all manufacturers in this society to furnish material of the highest light-reflecting efficiency. Joint conference with manufacturers and lighting experts is recommended before selecting the particular type of terra cotta surface to be employed.

\* \* \*

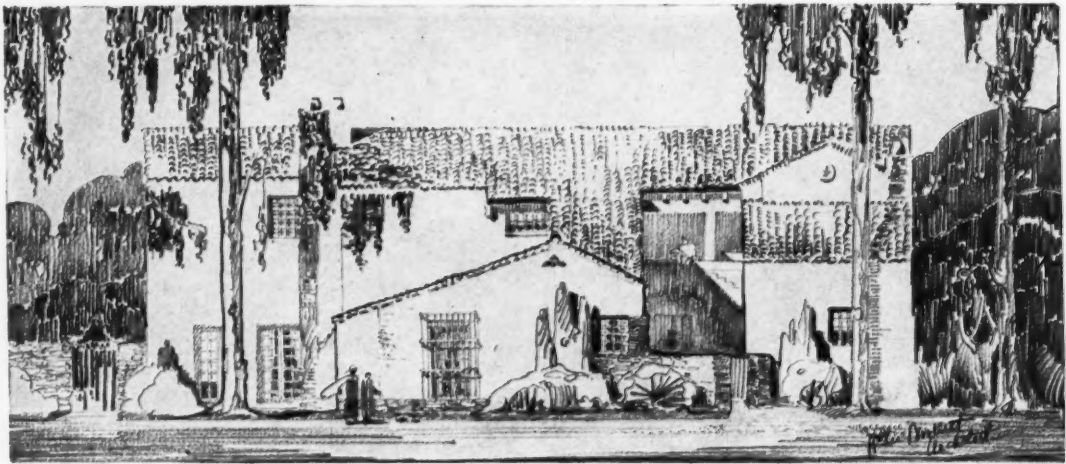
On the morning of September 16th, a fire of unknown origin destroyed the old 3-story brick building housing the architectural terra-cotta department of N. Clark & Sons. The fire was brought under control before other departments were affected, and the company is now in full production of sewer pipe, drain tile, roofing tile, brick, etc. By the time of going to press, the architectural terra cotta will again be operating, though at a reduced schedule, and new work, to a limited degree, will be taken on. The company expects to build bigger and better at an early date.

\* \* \*

N. Clark & Sons have issued a catalogue fully covering their Ramona roofing tile. This catalogue is illustrated photographically, instead of the usual line cut, and will be found of great value to the architects, contractors and owners. The company are the only manufacturers who are still laying their own tile, but will still sell to anyone else.

\* \* \*

Smith O'Brien, architect, 49 Geary street, will return about October 17th, when he will reopen his office. He has been in Europe for the last seven months, occupying himself with the study of architecture and painting.



Assistance League Day Nursery, 5606 De Longpre Avenue, Hollywood, California. William Lee Woollett, Architect

## Safety First!

**A** DAY NURSERY must first of all be a safe place for children. It should, of course, be well designed and conveniently arranged and appointed. But above and before all it must be fireproof, weatherproof, soundproof and permanent. ¶ The beautiful new Day Nursery of the Assistance League in Hollywood abundantly meets all these requirements. From footing to ridge it is built of Simons burned-clay products — Simons brick in the walls and Simons tile on the roof.

20

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# THE INSPECTOR

TRADE-MARK AND TITLE REGISTERED IN UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

COMBINED WITH PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT AND EDITED BY MARK C. COHN

VOLUME THREE

[ SERIAL ISSUE OF THE INSPECTOR ]

NUMBER TEN

## SANTA ANA BUILDING LAW EFFECTIVE

After nearly three years' work by a joint committee of the Orange County Builders' Exchange, W. S. Decker, city building inspector of Santa Ana, and the building inspectors of Anaheim, Fullerton, Orange, Huntington Beach and Newport Beach, the Santa Ana city council has adopted a new comprehensive building code.

William H. Tway, president of the Orange County Builders' Exchange, spokesman for the joint committee, says the committee will continue to function until the same ordinance shall have been adopted in all Orange county cities. Orange county then will be the first county to work under a master building code applicable alike to all similar classes of construction in every city.

The building code in Santa Ana is significant because it is the only code in California written to include all the requirements of the State Housing Act. Adherence to its provisions therefore means the State housing requirements will be complied with without having to refer to any other enactment. Moreover, the Santa Ana building code is the only code written to make applicable all practical provisions of the State law to other occupancies not covered by the State law such as hospitals, construction of stairways in schools, etc.

Mark C. Cohn, consultant on housing and building regulations, was retained by the Orange County Builders' Exchange to coordinate the work of the joint committee and put the code in shape for adoption under the direction and supervision of the public officials and the Builders' Exchange. Although this work was finished more than a year ago its final adoption was delayed until last month, at which time new plumbing and electrical regulations also were adopted. All credit for this commendable piece of constructive work belongs to the public officials, Builders' Exchange and committee of practical builders, plumbers and electrical contractors in cities of Orange Co.

\* \* \*

## PASADENA CODE CHANGES PROBABLE

The creation of a special bureau to pass on the safety of furnaces and other gas-fired appliances and an ordinance similar to one recently put into effect in Los Angeles to govern the installation and inspection of furnaces are probable enactments which have been submitted for consideration of the board of city directors of Pasadena. Other changes in building regulation reported to be under consideration by the board of city directors are a new ordinance to regulate plastering and stucco work and amendments to the plumbing and electrical ordinances. The creation of a board of plumbing examiners is also a moot question in the Crown City.

\* \* \*

## CODE TO BE DISCUSSED IN ARIZONA

At the annual convention of the Building Officials' Conference in Phoenix, Arizona, on October 18 to 21, the proposed conference building code is scheduled as one of the major subjects to be discussed by inspectors of building who are members of that organization.

## SAN DIEGO TO LICENSE BUILDERS

Regulations to license builders in San Diego are looked for soon, according to Oscar G. Knecht, chief building inspector, who has submitted to the city council an ordinance to cover the various requirements. Builders would be divided into three classes, each required to post bond and pay annual license fee as follows:

Class "A" licensed builders would post penal surety bond of \$5,000 and be entitled to carry on any class of building operation. Class "B" builders would be licensed to carry on building operations the cost of which would not exceed \$15,000 and the required bond would be \$2,500. In like manner class "C" builders would post bond of \$1,000 and their operations limited to jobs the cost of which would not exceed \$5,000.

The proposed San Diego ordinance differs in some important respects from similar ordinances in other cities. The ordinance also defines building contractors, exempts owners who build private dwellings for personal use, and sets out conditions of bond so it will inure to the benefit of any party to the transaction who may suffer grievance due to violation of the building laws.

\* \* \*

## STATE PREPARES SAFETY ORDERS

The California State Industrial Accident Commission has prepared drafts of proposed safety orders regulating the use of paint spraying devices, copies of which may be obtained at the offices of the State Commission.

Following the release of the tentative orders the Commission will hold meetings in San Francisco and Los Angeles to discuss the orders with the view to final adoption. Two committees, representative of those interests who would be directly affected by the new safety orders, are reported to have cooperated with State officials. Others who have not participated in drawing up the regulations may familiarize themselves with the content of the proposed rulings by securing copies before the dates of the next meetings are announced.

\* \* \*

## L. A. ADOPTS COUNTY BUILDING LAW

The Los Angeles county board of supervisors has set a precedent for the passage of county regulations not unlike municipal codes for building and zoning. A general ordinance on these subjects enacted by the county board of supervisors is said to be the first code of its kind to regulate building and uses of properties outside of incorporated cities. It is regarded as a step toward comprehensive regional zoning. A bureau of building permits is to be established in the office of the county regional planning commission. Branch offices for the issuance of building permits will be established in each district fire house.

\* \* \*

Contemplated to raise the standards for plastering, lathing and stucco work in Glendale, California, the city council adopted an ordinance reported long to have been urged by H. C. Vandewater, chief building inspector.



## THE INSPECTOR

## Architects' Law Ruling by Attorney-General

[BY MARK C. COHN]

*Expert Consultant on Housing and Building Regulations*

(This is the twenty-eighth of a series of articles on building codes.)



HAT the spirit and intent of the California State law regulating the practice of architecture is being violated by a class of unlicensed practitioners is the conclusion to be drawn from an opinion written by U. S. Webb, State Attorney-General of California. Ultimate decision will rest perhaps in whether the courts sustain the ruling of the Attorney-General. Careful analysis of this ruling makes apparent its far-reaching effect. If pursued to a logical conclusion, it would affect a greater number of companies and individuals than might be supposed.

In this series of articles much has been written on the subject of misleading appellations attached to names of firms and individuals who prepare and sell plans for building without openly making known the fact they are "uncertificated" architects or designers.

## VIOLATORS NOTIFIED

Notices calling attention to the ruling of the Attorney-General are reported to have been mailed to a number of alleged violators of the law by the State Board of Architecture. It remains to be seen if these alleged transgressors of the law will acquiesce or precipitate court action to test the Attorney-General's interpretation.

The published opinion of the Attorney-General addressed to the California State Board of Architecture follows:

"You have asked my opinion concerning the legality of certain titles or designations assumed by those who are practicing architecture without a license.

"The answer to your inquiry involves a consideration of the terms and provisions of the act creating a State Board of Architecture (Deering's General Laws 1923, page 137). This act was approved March 23, 1901 (Statutes 1901, page 641), amended in 1903 (Statutes 1903, page 522). Section 5 of the act provides in part as follows:

## STATE LAW IS VALID

"After the expiration of six months from the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful and it shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, for any person to practice architecture without a certificate in this State, or to advertise, or put out any sign or card, or other device which might indicate to the public that he was an architect; provided, that nothing in this act shall prevent any person from making plans for his own buildings, nor furnishing plans or other data for buildings for other persons, provided the person so furnishing such plans or data shall fully inform the person for whom such plans or data are furnished, that he, the person furnishing such plans, is not a certified architect. . . .

"The constitutionality of this act was brought into question in the case of *Ex parte McManus*, 151 Cal. 331, and in a carefully considered opinion the Supreme Court of California upheld the act and declared it to be constitutional.

"Again in the case of *Binford vs. Boyd*, 178 Cal. 458, the

act was before the Supreme Court of California, and in the opinion of the court it was said that the law could be upheld upon the theory that the Legislature believed that it was injurious to the public interest to allow unskilled and unqualified persons to prepare plans and specifications for the erection of buildings, owing to the dangers which might arise from defects in plans or construction.

"In a still later case this act was before the District Court of Appeal in *Payne vs. De Vaughn et al.*, 49 C. A. D. 848 (246 Pac. 1069). In that case there was involved a contract in writing between De Vaughn et al., as parties of the first part, and J. F. Payne, architectural engineer, as party of the second part. The agreement provided that the party of the second part should make all necessary plans and specifications, supervise the bids from subcontractors and supervise the construction of a proposed building. The compensation agreed upon amounted to four per cent of the total cost of the building if erected, otherwise the sum of \$200 for sketches and services. The parties of the first part contracted with another architect and the building was erected pursuant to his plans and specifications. Payne sued on the contract and obtained judgment, from which an appeal was taken. The Appellate Court held that the services contracted to be rendered by Payne were those of an architect, citing the case of *Bacigalupi vs. Phoenix Building and Construction Co.*, 14 Cal. App. 632. The court said that the act in question forbade the practice of architecture by an unlicensed person and held that Payne had practiced architecture in contravention of the provisions of the act regulating the practice of architecture and therefore the contract upon which he sought a recovery was illegal and void.

## MISLEADING APPELLATIONS

"The purpose of the act is clearly to prevent persons from holding themselves out, either by advertising or otherwise, in such a way as to lead the general public to believe that they are architects, unless they are certificated under the act.

"Specifically answering the questions contained in your inquiry, it is my opinion that violations of the spirit and intent of the act are committed by uncertificated persons who advertise as follows:

"1. (a) John Smith, architecture. (b) Architecture by John Smith.

"2. John Smith, architecture and building.

"3. John Smith, architecture and engineering.

"4. (a) John Smith, architectural designer. (b) John Smith, architectural engineer.

"5. John Smith, architectural draftsman.

"6. John Smith, architect (Unc.).

"7. John Smith, designer of homes.

"8. John Smith, designer and builder.

"I am also of the opinion that the act is not violated by uncertificated persons who advertise as follows:

"1. John Smith, architect (uncertificated).

"2. John Smith, designer.

"With reference to the last designation, 'designer,' we are assuming that this designation is used unassociated with architectural work."

## THE INSPECTOR

## Ask THE INSPECTOR

*Under this heading are published questions and answers dealing with building problems. Herewith are published a number of queries asked of The Inspector and the answers. Pop the question. Your name will be omitted if you wish.*

## Tell THE INSPECTOR

*This column is dedicated to kicks and comments. Names omitted on request. Right is reserved to publish or reject any complaint received. Give name and address in evidence of good faith. This department is open for constructive criticisms.*

## POSSIBLE ARREST FOR FRAGRANCY

*Q. I own an old brick building built about 20 years ago. The building is two stories high with 17 rooms on each floor rented to a . . . who operates it as a rooming house exclusively for . . . lodgers. There is a public toilet on each floor, but only one bath, which is located on the first floor.*

*The health and sanitary inspector has notified me it will be necessary to build two new bathtubs and install bathtubs. He says the State Housing Law requires these improvements.*

*A builder and engineer, who is a friend of mine, told me the law cannot be enforced in an old building built long before the law was passed and which complied with the laws of that time. Furthermore, I have told the health inspector that the costly improvements would be wasted because the tenants would not use the baths. Seldom if ever do they use the bath that is now available and it would answer all purposes in case they should care to use it.*

*I would be obliged to you to please tell me if the State law on housing can be made to apply to my building under the circumstances mentioned in this letter.*

A. Under the State Housing Act of California a building of the type described by you would be classified as a "hotel." The State law mentioned is retroactive in a case of this sort. It specifically provides that in an existing hotel ("heretofore erected") there shall be installed not less than one bathtub or shower, in a separate compartment, located in the public hallway, for every 20 guest-rooms or fractional part thereof, which are not provided with private baths. The law also provides that such baths or showers shall be located on the same floor, and accessible from the public hallway, as the rooms served.

In this case it appears that one additional bathroom or shower on the second floor would suffice to comply with the minimum requirements of the State Housing Law. However, the law further provides that the enforcement department may exempt any building existing at the time of the passage of the act from fully complying with the above-mentioned requirements when in its discretion such deviation will not be detrimental to the health of the occupants, sanitation of the building or premises, or it is impractical to comply fully because of structural reasons that may exist in the building.

\* \* \*

## SANTA BARBARA PRINTS CODE CHANGES

Recent changes in the building and zoning ordinances of Santa Barbara are available in printed pamphlets issued by the city clerk and in the office of the building department. The city council will serve as a board of appeals to hear complaints and grant relief to builders in cases where the provisions of ordinances are deemed manifestly inapplicable to situations that may arise.

\* \* \*

Edward Hyatt, Jr., chief of the division of water rights, has been elevated to the position of Acting State Engineer of California. His appointment was made by the Director of the State Department of Public Works after Paul Bailey, former State Engineer, resigned that post.

## HOUSE LINING IS REQUIRED

For the better insulation and weatherproofing of stucco plastered houses the Los Angeles board of building and safety commissioners, under the provisions of a local plastering ordinance, requires that buildings be lined with asphalt saturated waterproof building paper.

When buildings are sheathed with wooden boards the waterproof paper, which must weigh not less than 14 pounds to 100 square feet, is placed over the sheathing, tacked and lapped shingle fashion. If gypsum-centered plasterboards are used to sheath the building, the waterproof paper is placed back of the plaster boards.

On buildings to be stucco plastered without solid sheathing, horizontal wires must be placed 6 inches apart, stretched taut across the outside face of studs and covered with at least one layer of 14-pound asphalt saturated and coated waterproof building paper. The coated paper, too, is acceptable in buildings of the solid sheathed type.

Plastering contractors initiated the movement to have the city officials standardize on the use of not less than 14-pound asphalt saturated building paper for house lining in order to insure better stucco plastered exteriors, which apparently are in popular demand, especially for home building.

The Los Angeles requirements seem to offer a suggestion which can profitably be made the minimum standards for stucco work in other cities where house lining either is not being used or flimsy building paper not sufficient in weight to insulate effectively and weatherproof the job is used.

\* \* \*

## SAN DIEGO APPROVES PLASTER LATH

The San Diego city council, following recommendation offered by Oscar G. Knecht, chief inspector of building, has adopted an amended plastering law to approve and legalize the use of fire-resistive plaster lath not less than  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch thick. The  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch type of approved fire-resistive plaster lath is required in positions where fire-resistive construction is prescribed by ordinance, which is the same standard heretofore prescribed in the building code and plastering ordinance of San Diego and the State Housing Act of California.

\* \* \*

## POMONA DISCOVERS ANT DAMAGE

That termites have wrought destruction to wooden timbers in buildings is the disclosure reported by Pomona, where the white-ant menace has suggested recommended changes in the building code after inspection was made of a school building which indicated that some of the structural timbers had been honeycombed and eaten away by white ants.

\* \* \*

## OCEANSIDE CODE EFFECTIVE

L. W. Robinson, in charge of building and plumbing inspection in Oceanside, California, urges cooperation in the enforcement of the requirements of building, plumbing, and electrical ordinances adopted recently by the board of trustees of that city.





ENTRANCE, HOTEL MARK HOPKINS, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. WEEKS AND DAY, ARCHITECTS

\* Executed by Michel & Pfeffer



# ART IN IRON & BRONZE

## DOORS AND DOORWAYS



ANY artistic crimes have been committed in America in the name of ironwork. While lack of designing and discriminating ability is largely responsible, certainly much of the unhappy result is due to ignorance of the proper treatment of metal; inasmuch as we frequently find cast iron masquerading as wrought, and vice versa, the attempt to produce in wrought iron forms that can be adequately rendered only by casting.

Without going into the process too technically, wrought iron is hand-worked on an anvil, hammered while it is hot or cooling; while cast iron is poured in a hot liquid state into moulds. It follows that wrought iron is an assemblage of small members tied together, but a very large casting may be made in one piece. This obviously renders cast iron more generally useful

for structurally supporting members, wrought iron for purposes of protection, separation, ornament, accessory use.

The shape of cast iron, mass and detail, naturally follows that of other structural materials, stone or wood; it does not rely upon the irregularity, the varying curves and thicknesses and surfaces which give to wrought iron so much of its charm. In fact we must admit that no matter how well modeled the moulded, how crisp and deep the casting, the essential charm of handicraft is lacking. However, good cast iron has beauties of its own, and there is always the interest of the material itself, with its varied effects possible, of polished high lights contrasting with dull lower surfaces; the values of repeating motives, panels, bands, borders; the infinite variety of polychrome effects.

All this may seem to be far removed from doors and doorways. However, inspection of the illustrations given herewith, of locally executed ironwork, will show that consideration has been given to the foregoing principles. Most of this work is cast, and rightly so. The two examples of wrought iron (which happen to be grill work ornamenting and protecting glass doors to high-class residences—where the elements of structural use and guard against theft or damage are not factors) show bona fide qualities of handicraft applied appropriately. The excellent execution of cast detail, crisp and delicate, indicates an expert understanding of its legitimate application. The confusion that has existed as to the proper use of these forms of a valuable material is being corrected by a closer coordination between designer and manufacturer; and while the most satisfactory modern examples are based upon historic precedent, the growing use of metal should lead to new forms and uses which will express modern inspirations.

\* \* \*

### PLASTER LATH APPROVED FOR CLASS "A"

Fire-resistive plaster lath  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch thick attached to metal studs and plastered to make solid partitions is an approved type of construction for class "A" buildings recently approved by the municipal board of building and safety commissioners of Los Angeles.

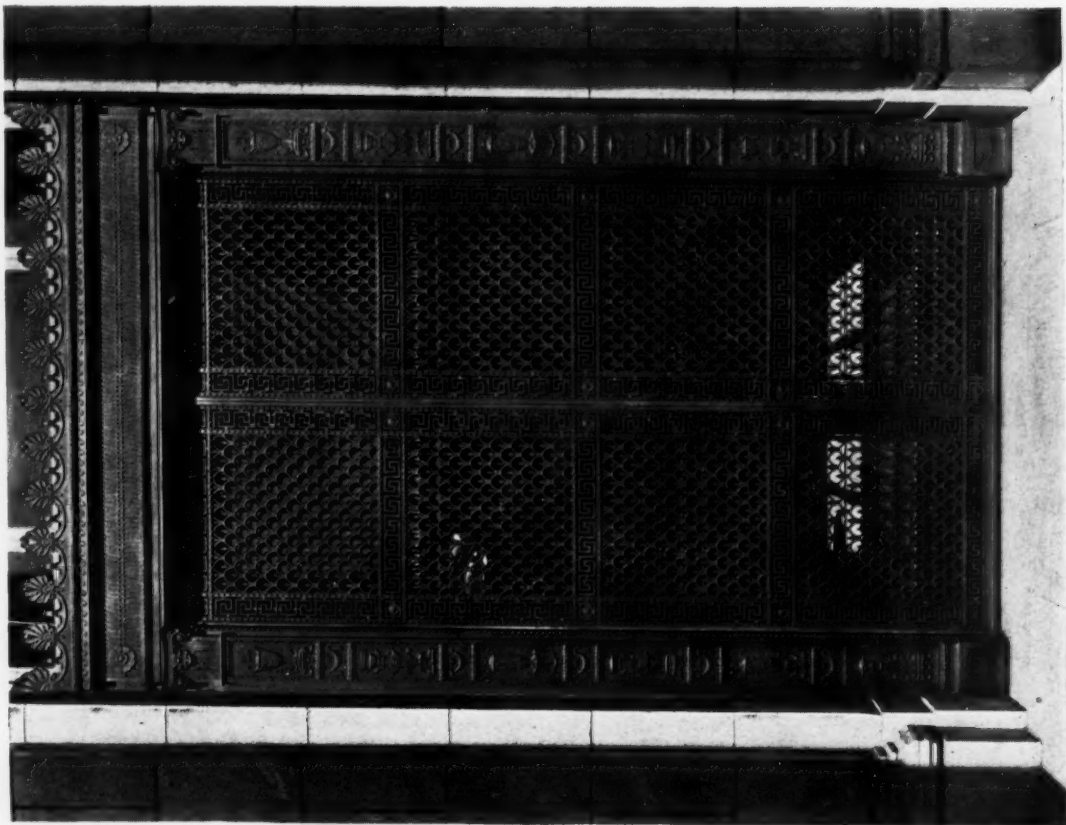
\* \* \*

### HANFORD SEEKS BUILDING CODE

More stable and fire-resistive construction would obtain in Hanford, California, if the recommendations of Fire Marshal C. E. Kendall for a restrictive building ordinance are adopted by the city council.

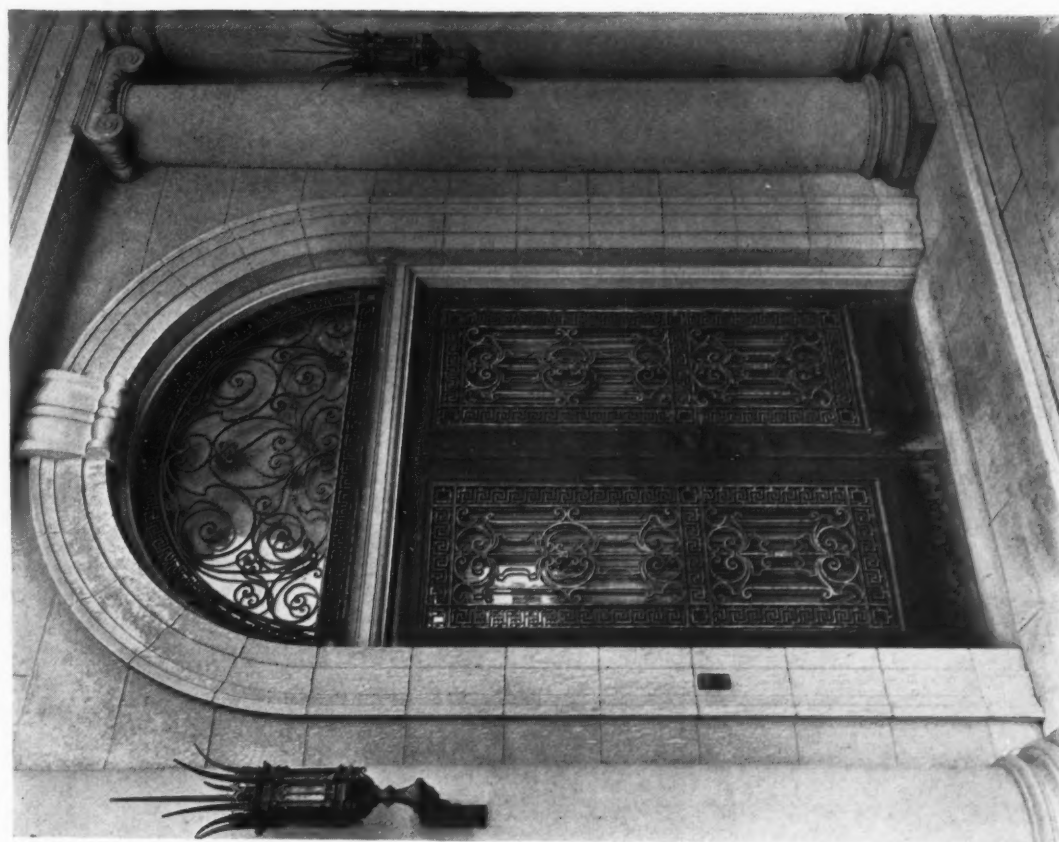
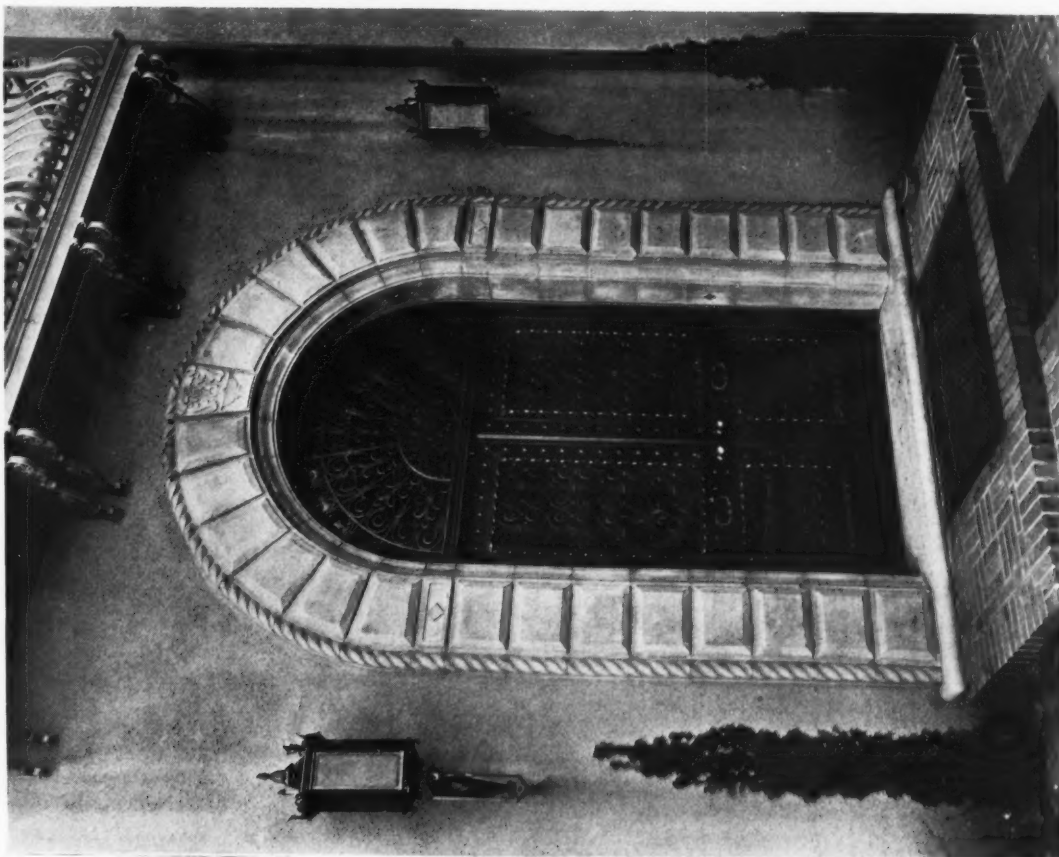


Left—Bronze Elevator Doors, Pacific Southwest Building, Fresno, Calif. R. F. Felchlin Co., Architects.  
Right—Bronze Elevator Doors, Berkeley Chamber of Commerce. Wm. H. Ratcliffe, Architect.  
Executed by Sartorius Company, Inc.



RIGHT—BRONZE ENTRANCE AND BRONZE DOORS, FEDERAL RESERVE BANK, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. GEO. W. KELHAM, ARCHITECT  
LEFT—BRONZE ENTRANCE AND BRONZE DOORS, BANK OF CALIFORNIA, PORTLAND, OREGON. A. E. DOYLE, ARCHITECT

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LEFT—ENTRANCE, RESIDENCE OF CAPT. F. OLSON, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. C. O. CLAUSEN, ARCHITECT  
RIGHT—WOLFSKILL RESIDENCE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. BLISS AND FAVILLE, ARCHITECTS

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## SOMETHING NEW FOR BANK ARCHITECTURE

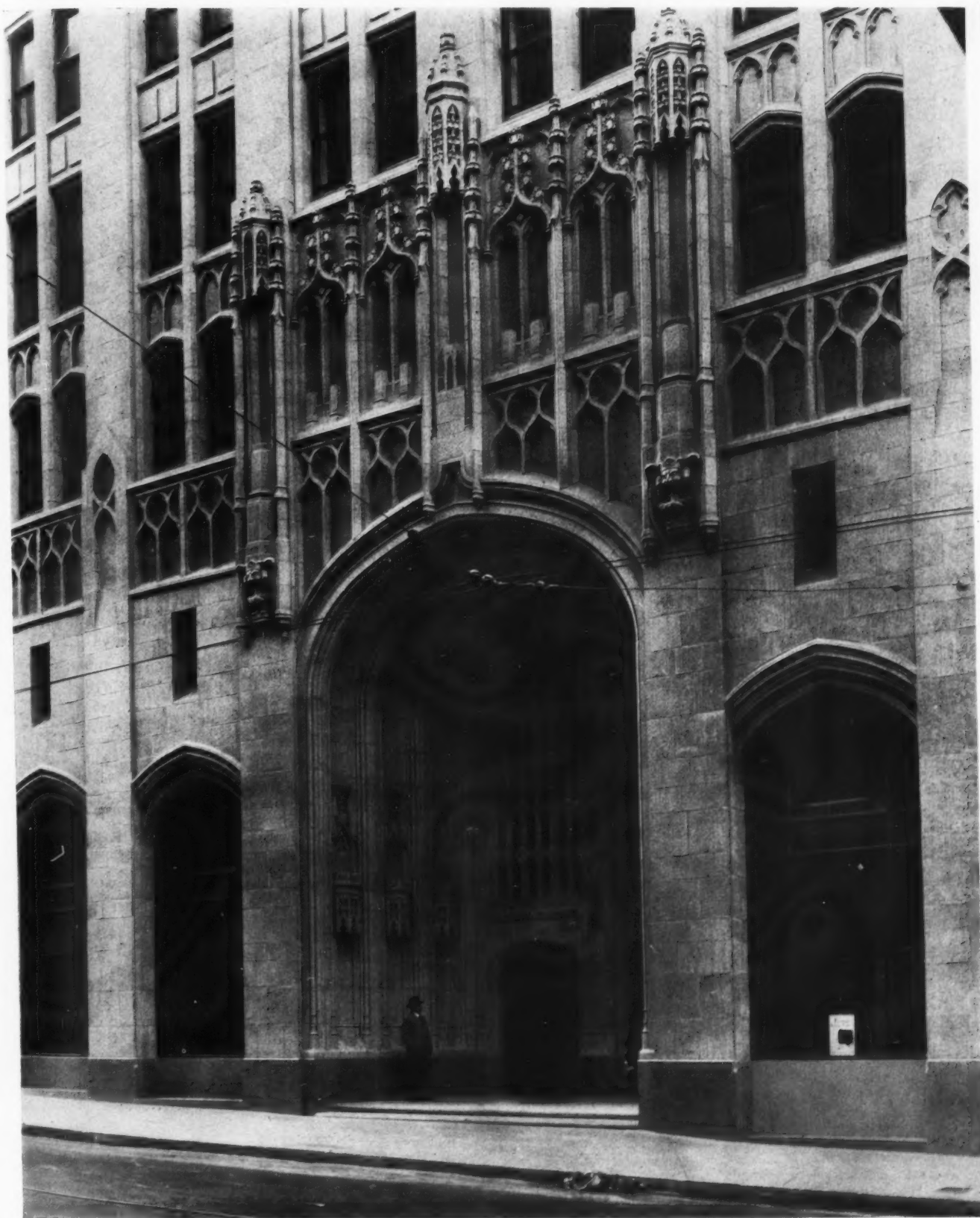
THE legends of banking are filled with color. A treasure ship on the Spanish Main & a counting house in old Boston with a fleet of whalers in the harbor below & long barreled Winchesters thrust through portholes of the early mining town bank & These stories expressed in Decorative Tile would make the interior of a bank a vital and living part of its community. & Every bank has its own history, individual and distinct from all others. And as with great paintings, a design once used with Decorative Tile is never duplicated. The art and research department of Gladding, McBean & Co. will submit original sketches in color to interested Architects or Bankers.

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Entrance Detail, Russ Building, San Francisco

Geo. W. Kelham, Architect

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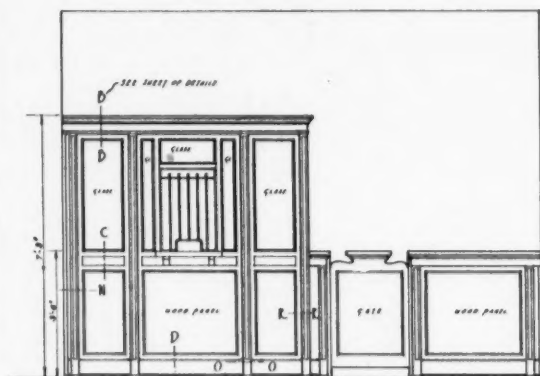
LOS ANGELES

SEATTLE

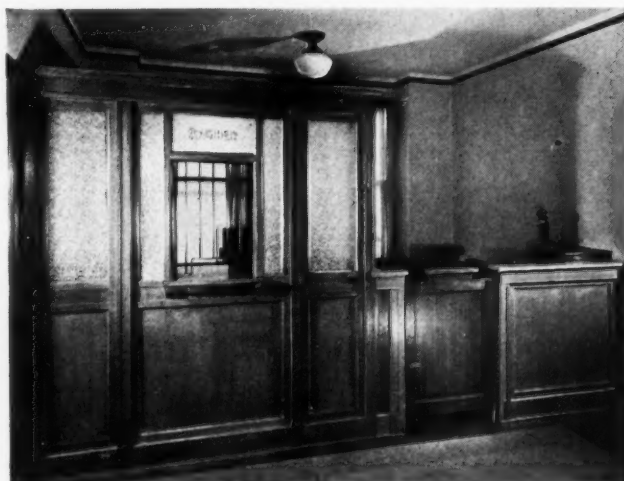
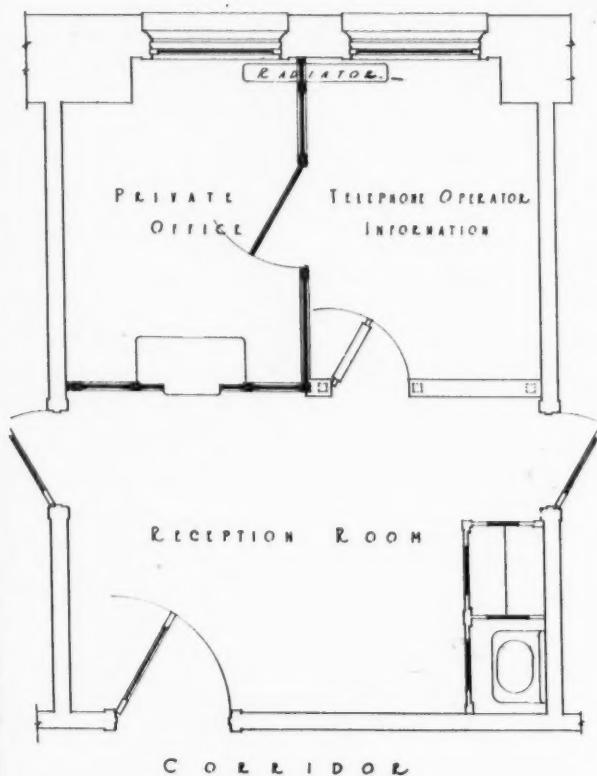
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May Be Adapted to Any Office Requirement



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Unretouched Photograph of Installation in  
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THIS LAYOUT illustrates a practical arrangement for the public entrance to a suite of offices. In this instance the Reinhold Partitions are used, without the upper sash, as a screen for the private enclosure. This enclosure may be used for various purposes. The photograph shows its use as a cashier's office. But the outstanding point in the use of Reinhold Partitions is the value of the interchangeable sections. An hour's work would change the center wicket section to a door, transforming the cashier's office into a consultation room. The possibilities are almost without number.

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*Jury of Award.* Left to right are: W. R. B. Willcox, Director of the School of Architecture, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon; Henry C. Hahn, New York City; Louis C. Jaeger, New York City; Emery Stanford Hall, Chicago; David J. Myers, Seattle, Members of the Jury; and J. Lister Holmes, Seattle, Professional Adviser.

### REPORT OF THE JURY OF AWARD

[Concluded from page 9]

found to be impossible or inaccurate developments from the plans.

The Jury of Award deems it proper to add that consideration of the intent of an author in use of materials, as set forth in individual statements permitted under the terms of the competition, entered largely into its decisions; while questionable detailing in cases where the design was susceptible to practical treatment was not regarded as a determining factor.

In general, the Jury of Award feels that this competition is worthy of emulation as a means to, and as a definite and strong encouragement of, better wood architecture, for which Mr. C. W. Stimson, the West Coast Lumber Bureau, and the Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, who respectively proposed, offered, and sponsored it, are entitled to the commendation of the lumber industry, the architectural profession, and the public.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS C. JAEGER,      DAVID J. MYERS,  
EMERY STANFORD HALL,      HENRY C. HAHN,  
W. R. B. WILLCOX, *Chairman.*

\* \* \*

### MEMBERSHIP NORTHERN CALIF. CHAPTER

[Continued from page 44]

Reed, Walter D., The Oakland Bank Bldg., Oakland, Oakland 1627.  
Reid, Jr., John, 60 Sansome St., San Francisco, Sutter 3274.  
Rushforth, Geo., 354 Pine St., San Francisco, Kearny 4733.  
Ross, T. Patterson, 310 California St., San Francisco, Kearny 4216.  
Sawyer, Houghton, Hearst Bldg., San Francisco, Douglas 3156.  
Shea, Will D., 454 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Sutter 2084.  
Sheldon, Martin A., Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco, Calif., Douglas 3445.  
Simpson, Horace G., Call Bldg., San Francisco, Sutter 1328.  
Skillings, Warren, Garden City Bank Bldg., San Jose, Calif.  
Symmes, Edwin J., 713 Shreve Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 6377.  
Upton, Louis M., 454 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Kearny 4429.  
Ward, Clarence R., 310 Sansome St., San Francisco, Davenport 119.

Weeks, Chas. Peter, 405 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Davenport 2636.

Wilkinson, Wm. J., 220 Howard Ave., Piedmont, Calif., Piedmont 2054-W.

Wyckoff, Ralph, Growers' Bank Bldg., San Jose, Calif.

Yelland, W. R., 1404 Franklin St., Oakland, Glencort 8094.

#### ASSOCIATES, NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER

Ambrose, Wm. Clement, 9 Brookside Ave., Berkeley, Berkeley 4527-J.

Bartges, Wm. K., 505 Mercantile Bank Bldg., Berkeley, Berkeley 2829.

Bliss, W. M., 1001 Balboa Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 929.

Farlow, Wm. B., 58 Sutter St., Room 737, San Francisco, Sutter 3200.

[Concluded on page 61]

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IN

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*Pres.*

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PEWS

CHAPEL

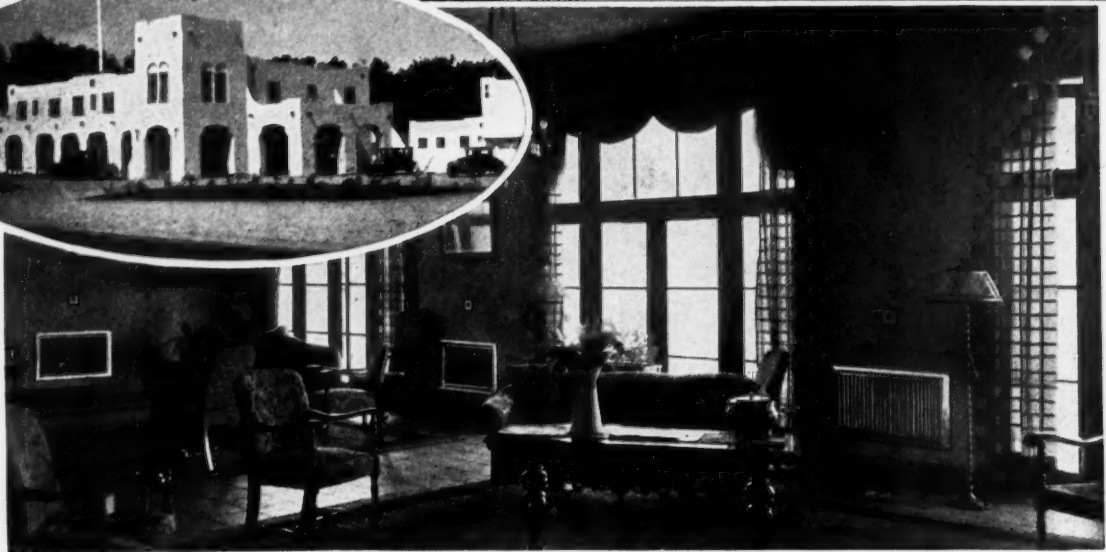
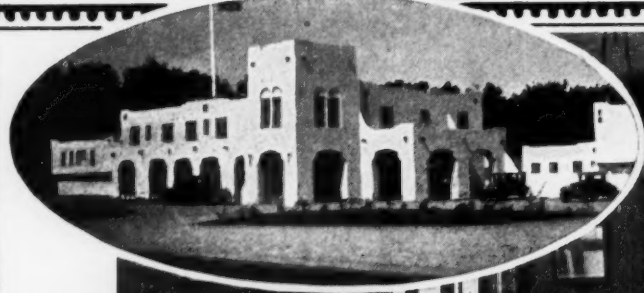
AND

AUDITORIUM

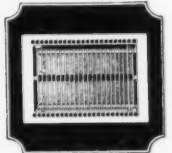
CHAS. H. SEYMOUR  
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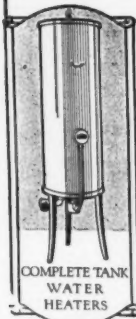
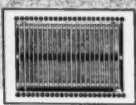
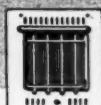
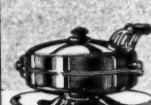
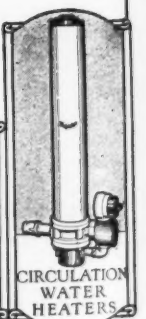
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Apartments  
Oakland

Maury Diggs, Architect  
Pat O'Brien,  
Plastering Contractor

Walls and Ornamental Trim of  
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## RAYMOND GRANITE

MEMBERSHIP NORTHERN CALIF. CHAPTER

[Concluded from page 57]

Ferree, Harold C., 729 Jones St., San Francisco.  
Hildebrand, Ernest H., 110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Douglas 6135.  
Jensen, Creston H., 605 Market St., San Francisco, Garfield 5046.  
Maury, Chas. F., 210 Post St., San Francisco, Kearny 2264.  
McCool, John B., 1304 Bernal Ave., Burlingame, Calif.  
Perry, Warren C., 260 California St., San Francisco, Davenport 6389.  
Reimers, Frederick H., Tribune Tower, Oakland, Glencort 3900.  
Stringham, Roland I., 260 California St., San Francisco, Davenport 6389.  
Tantau, Clarence A., 210 Post St., San Francisco, Sutter 1060.  
Thayer, O. R., 110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Sutter 2125.

CHAPTER MEMBERS, NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER

Binder, William, 35 W. San Carlos St., San Jose, Calif.  
Cannon, Edward W., Ray Bldg., Oakland, Lakeside 2083.  
Ehrenpfort, Arthur T., 24 California St., San Francisco, Garfield 5668.  
Ferris, Geo. A., Box 363, Reno, Nev.  
Herold, P. J., Forum Bldg., Sacramento, Calif.  
Joseph, Bernard J., 74 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, Douglas 1996.  
Kleeman, Otto, 5627 Fifty-eighth St., S.E., Portland, Ore., Honorary Chapter Member.  
Krafft, Elmer J., Phelan Bldg., San Francisco, Kearny 1517.  
Lenzen, Theodore W., Humboldt Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Douglas 2876.  
McCall, Chas. W., 1404 Franklin St., Oakland, Glencort 6214.  
Newman, Wm. Arthur, 402 Post Office Bldg., San Francisco, Hemlock 4400.  
Norberg, Ernest L., 593 Market St., San Francisco, Douglas 6353.  
Raiguel, W. O., Hotel Del Monte, Del Monte, Calif.  
Schmidt, Herbert A., 251 Kearny St., San Francisco, Kearny 4139.  
Schroepfer, Albert, 963 Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco, Sutter 4657.  
Voorhees, Fred D., 1829 West St., Oakland, Lakeside 382.  
HONORARY ASSOCIATES, NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER  
Maybeck, Bernard R., 163 Sutter St., San Francisco, Douglas 1454.  
Molera, E. J., 2025 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Graystone 7521.

\* \* \*

O. S. Roen succeeds A. E. Stockburger as city manager of South Pasadena. Mr. Stockburger is now city manager in Alhambra. Mr. Roen formerly was city manager of Ontario, California.

\* \* \*

Ordinance No. 225, passed in Beverly Hills, California, establishes and creates six separate zones and regulates the construction and uses of buildings and improvements in such zones.

\* \* \*

Thickness of masonry load-bearing walls will be regulated by amended section 24 of Ordinance No. 261, put into effect by the adoption of Ordinance No. 270 in Azusa, California.

\* \* \*

H. F. Wegnori, for more than 33 years building inspector of San Bernardino, California, died last month at the age of 82. Mr. Wegnori resigned the post of building inspector about two years ago.



Entrance Pacific National Bank Bldg., Los Angeles  
*Morgan, Walls & Clements, Architects*  
*Robert E. Millsap, Contractor*

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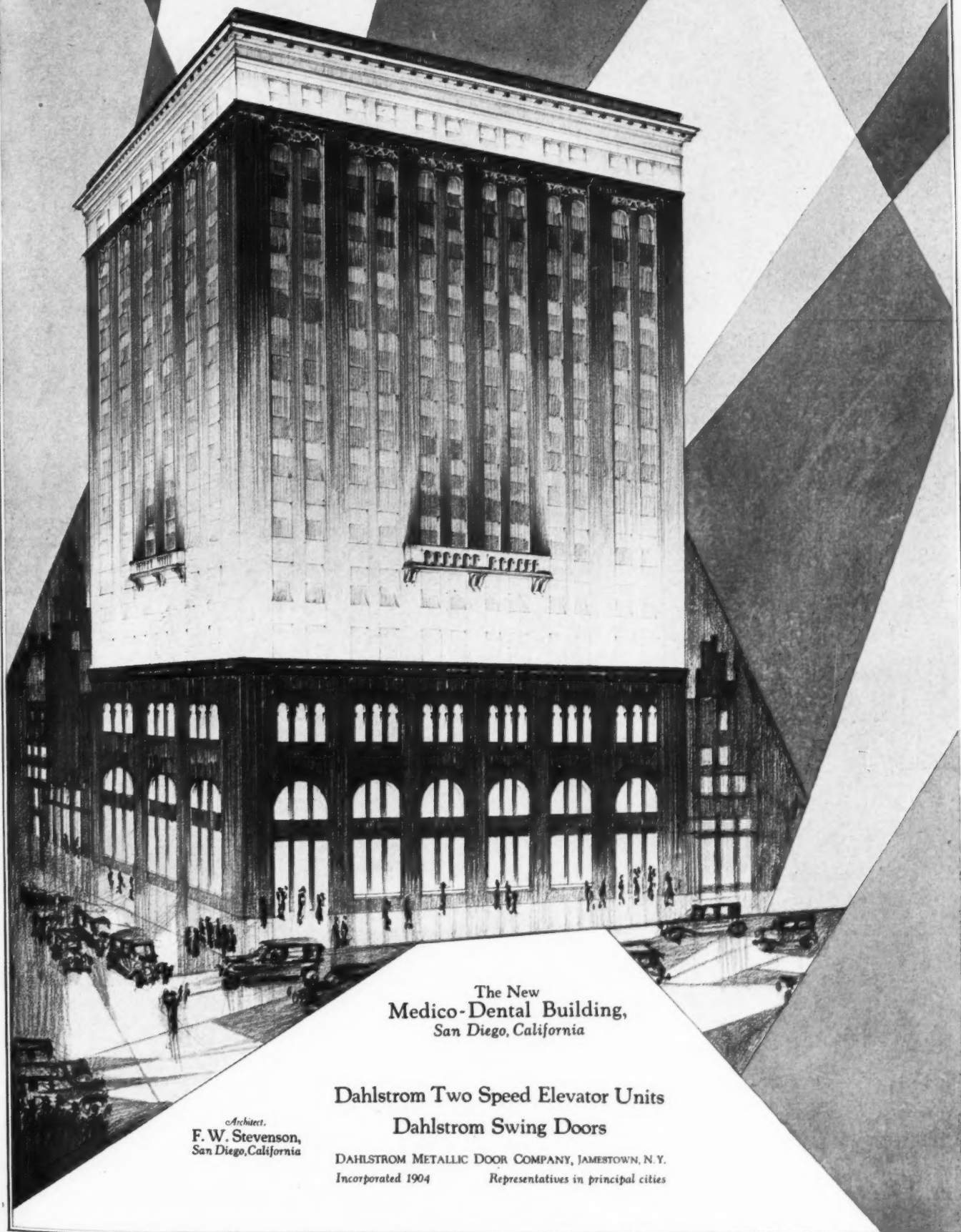
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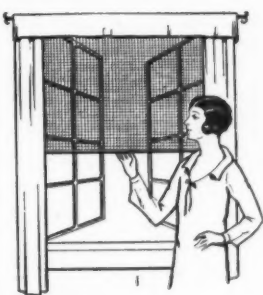
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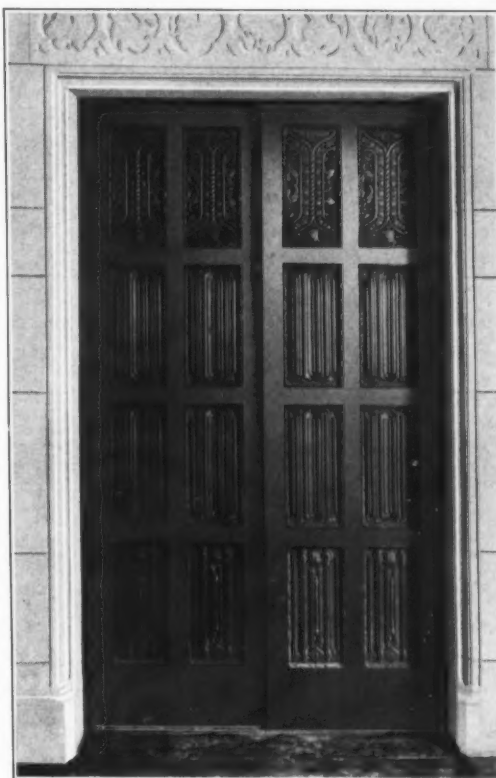
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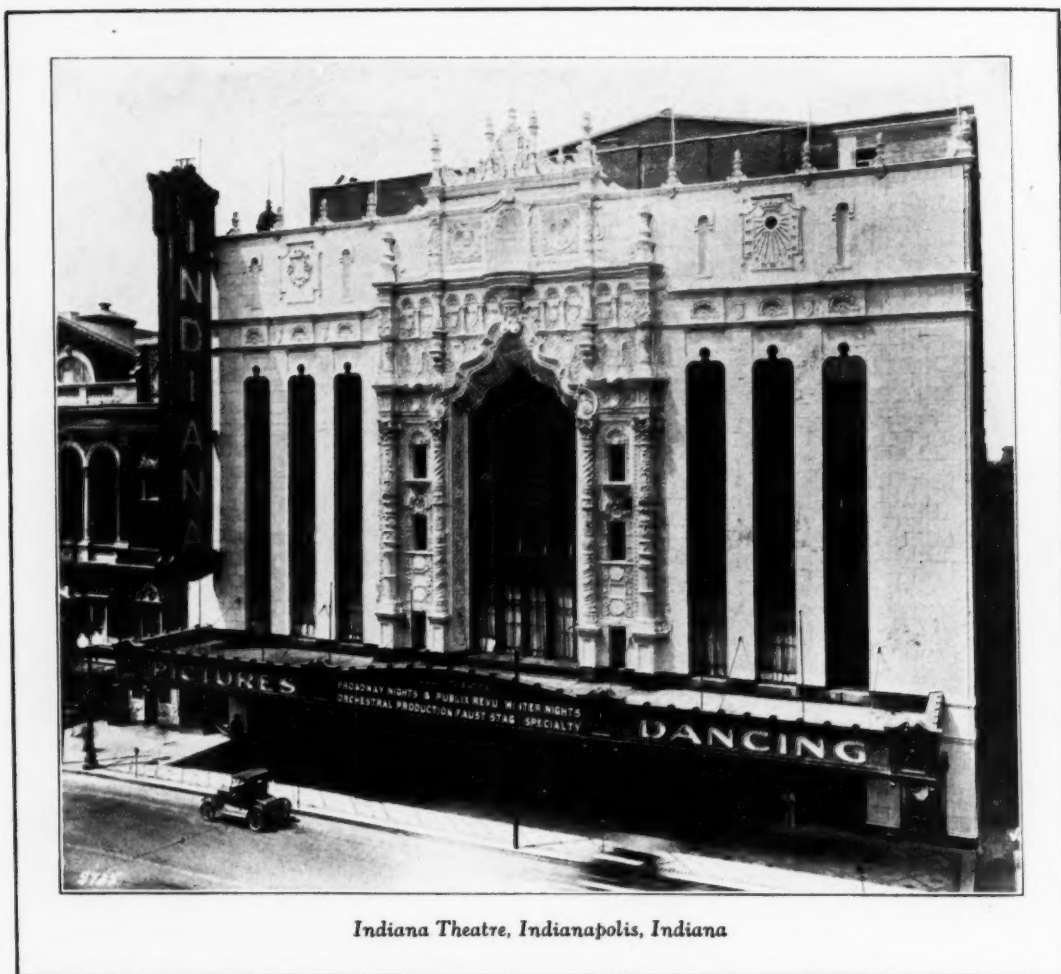
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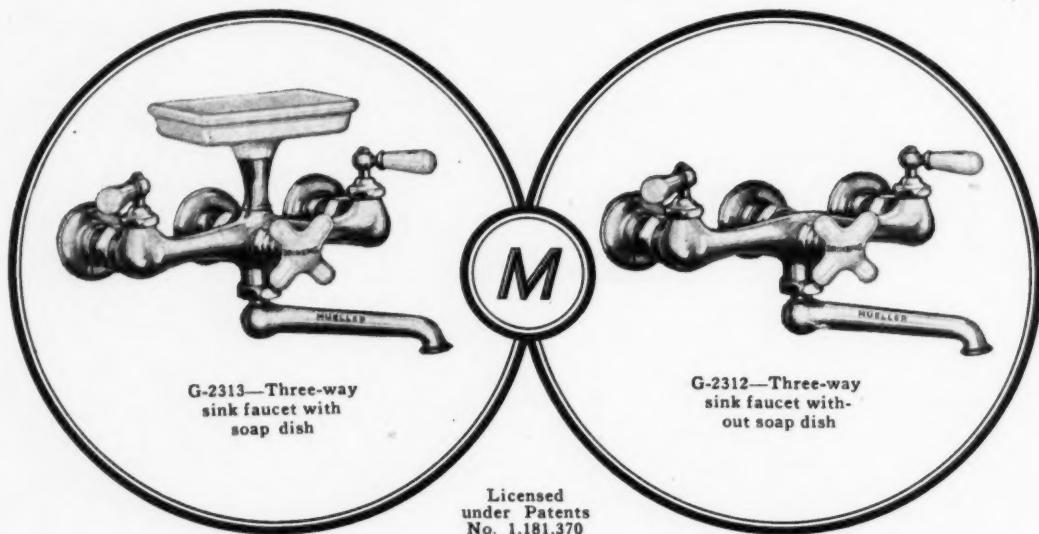
San Francisco Branch . . . . . 417 Rialto Bldg.  
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**T**HESE distinctive Mueller Faucets are cast in one piece, rather than being built up from separate parts. They are extremely compact, having four-inch centers and actually occupying no more room on the sink-back than our well-known, regular two-way sink combination.

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They present a combination of beauty and service which would always favorably reflect the architect's ability for specifying attractive and efficient plumbing fittings.

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\* \* \*

Golden Gate-Atlas Materials Company, well-known manufacturers of lime, mortar and concrete, is constructing an addition to the plant at Sixteenth and Harrison streets, San Francisco.

\* \* \*

The Lake Merritt district is the center of much activity in apartment building. The Enos Tower Community Apartments is one of the most recent projects for this district to be announced. R. G. de Lappe is the architect.

\* \* \*

Crescent cork coverings are described in a new booklet published by the United Cork Companies, Lyndhurst, New Jersey.

\* \* \*

Requests for back copies of PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT are continually received so that our files have been entirely depleted of some numbers. We have a request for January and March, 1925, and will gladly pay for copies sent in to us.



Bronze Entrance, Financial Center Building, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Norton & Wallis, Architects. Edwards, Wildley & Dixon, Contractors

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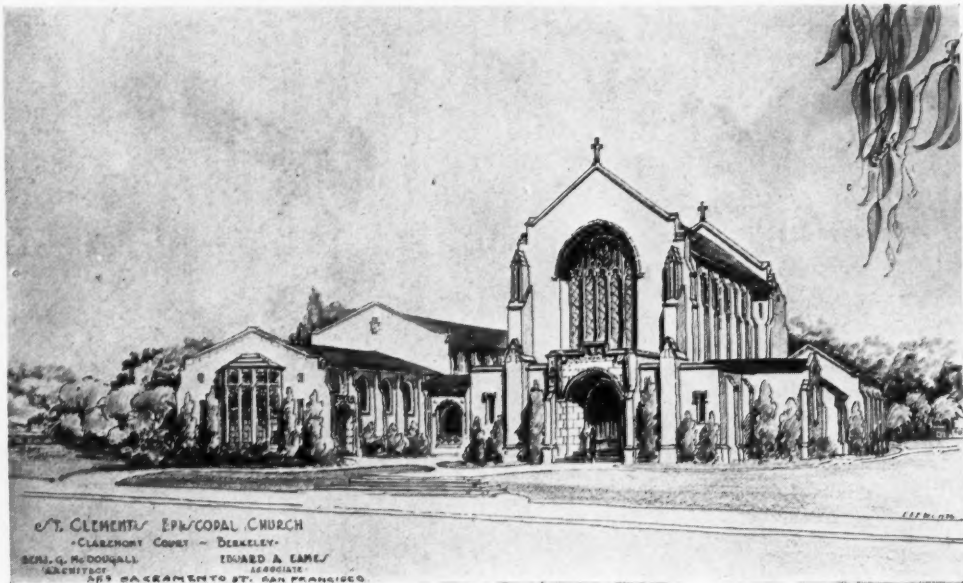
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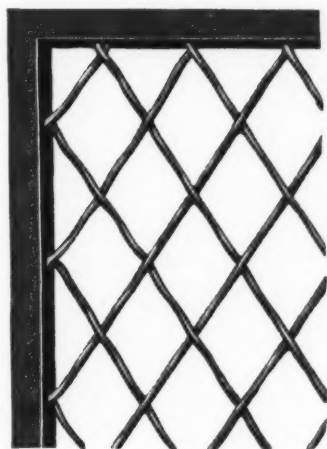
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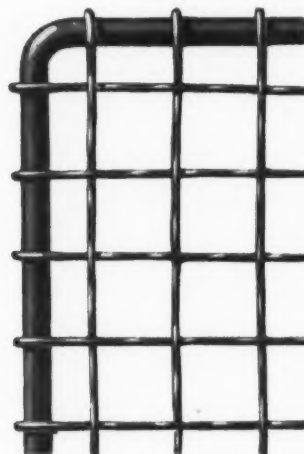
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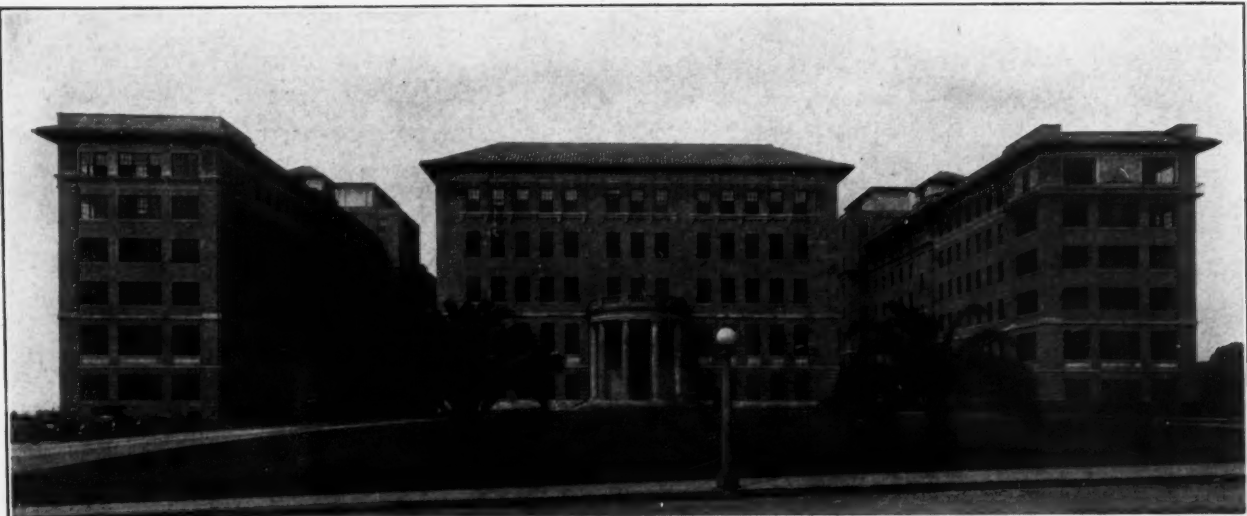
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\* \* \*

Addison Mizner, architect, was a recent visitor to San Francisco. He is preparing plans for a residence at Santa Barbara for Henry Dietrich of New York.

\* \* \*

The electric refrigeration industry has a business newspaper, "Electric Refrigeration News," which is published fortnightly in Detroit.

\* \* \*

"The History of the Radiator" is the title of a folder published by the American Radiator Co., 816 South Michigan avenue, Chicago.



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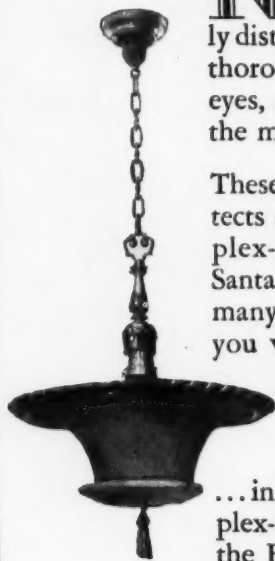
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